

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

VI.]

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1822

[No. 287

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Our Paper of to-day is filled partly with the latest News from England through Madras, extending to the end of June. We have had nothing from the July Ship from Liverpool yet, though kindly promised Papers from several quarters, when they reach town. We are desirous of making up as much as possible to our Readers generally for the great waste of time and great encroachment on their patience which the late discussions have occasioned. But a stand must sometimes be made, and the firmer when it is against a host. That host, however, is already so discomfited, that we shall hardly have occasion to advert to its operations again. We trust our Country Readers more particularly will pardon us for the omissions and arrears of the past, and we will do our best for their entertainment and gratification in future. The latest news by the way of Madras is as follows:—

By the arrival at Columbo, which was announced in an EXTRA COURIER on Friday, we have received a considerable addition to our stock of news, a portion of which we intend to detail in the following columns.

The Packets for Madras which were forwarded by the EDINBURGH CASTLE, were opened at Columbo, and found to contain nearly 1000 letters; about 90 of these reached the Post Office on Friday; and the remainder will be received in the same proportion by each day's Tappal; but up to a late hour last evening no further despatch had arrived. We have hitherto received very few Papers, and these are of an early and irregular date in June—those of a subsequent date are doubtless on the road, but until they reach us it will be out of our power to prepare the usual *precis* of intelligence; and indeed from the broken and irregular way in which we must expect to receive all accounts from Europe for the next two months, this portion of our labours will be performed under peculiar difficulties and disadvantages. We will endeavour, however, to give the news as they arrive in as nearly the order of occurrence as possible—the reader will remember that our report of Parliamentary Proceedings has been brought down in our two last numbers to the 14th of June; and by the kind attention of a friend to whom we are constantly indebted we are enabled to-day to carry on the report to the 23d of that month. An abridged account of each day's proceedings in both Houses we now subjoin, and we may hereafter, perhaps, publish a *verbatim* report of the Debates of principle interest and importance. The discussion occasioned by the second reading of Mr. CANNING'S Bill for the admission of Catholic Peers to sit in Parliament, is the most attractive of the debates now received, but the proceedings of the Upper House on this great national question have lost the chief part of their interest from the brilliant display of oratory, which the consideration of the measure had previously elicited in the Commons. The Lord Chancellor's speech against the measure was a very strong and nervous one. The other questions referred to below relate to matters of much interest, but to preserve the continuity of our report we abstract them without further comment.

Lloyd's.—In consequence of the statements in several of the Newspapers relative to the Meeting of the Subscribers to Lloyd's, on Wednesday, to consider of the propriety of voting

a sum from their funds towards the subscription for the Relief of the Distressed Inhabitants of Ireland, it may be supposed that the Committee for conducting the affairs of that establishment are inimical to votes of any description, and therefore it is necessary to mention, that whenever legitimate cases, and especially of saving the lives of ship-wrecked mariners or passengers, are brought under their notice, and it appears that such praise-worthy service is accomplished at the hazard of parties who rescue their fellow-creatures, and with no other motive than the satisfaction that must be afforded on such occasions, they never fail to propose to the subscribers to reward such bold enterprises; and within the last two months the following sums have been paid for such meritorious conduct:—

£105 to Lieutenant J. W. Jones, Royal Navy, on the preventive service, at St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, for saving seven Russian seamen, part of the crew of the *ALES*, from London to St. Ubes.

£25 To Messrs. James and Wallace Bell, of Whitstable, for saving part of the crew of the *HEART OF OAK*, Naylor, lost near the Shivering Sand.

£20 To the master and crew of the sloop *ROSE*, of Guernsey, for saving the crew of the *BRITISH ARMY*, from New Brunswick to Liverpool.

£15 To the master and crew of the *BRITANNIA*, fishing smack, of London, for saving the crew of the *BETSEY*, of North Shields;

and at the general meetings of the subscribers, which are held half-yearly, there are always votes of this description.

Sicily.—Accounts have been received from Girgenti, in Sicily, that Michael Angelo Alessi, the murderer of the Prussian naturalist, M. Schweigger, has been condemned to death. M. Schweigger, it seems, imprudently made his botanical excursions with no attendant but this postilion, often gave him his collection to carry, and was used to say to the inhabitant that "they possessed treasures which they did not know." Hence he was taken by some for a conjuror, by others for an adventurer who sought for lucky numbers in the lottery. Schweigger sometimes received money in letters of credit from the Governors of the provinces. The postillion once thinking he had just received some money, resolved to murder him, which he did on the 28th of June, by striking him on the head with a cudgel as he was stooping to drink out of a spring.—*Frankfort Paper.*

Secretary of State's Office.—Information having reached the Secretary of State's Office, that a Mr. Turner, who had several days sojourned at the Prince Regent Hotel in this town, and who, we have heard, is an officer in the British army, was about to embark for France, with martial drawings in his possession, the exportation of which good policy ought not to permit, a messenger who was despatched, who arrived on Monday se'nnight, at the moment the packet he had embarked in was about to sail, and with a custom-house officer went on board and requested he would deliver up the drawings in question, with which Mr. Turner cheerfully complied, and proceeded on his passage—ample proofs that no part of the transaction was of a treasonable complexion. Thus is solved "the mysterious public private riddle."—*Brighton Paper.*

Imperial Parliament.**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, FROM JUNE 17TH TO THE 23D.**

HOUSE OF LORDS,—MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1822.

NAVIGATION ACTS.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of three Bills, which went to repeal the Navigation Act. The intention of the bills was to keep as near the navigation laws as possible, at the same time to make the country the entrepot of all other nations. With regard to the additional freedom given to commerce, it was only necessary for him to observe, that it was a great mistake to suppose that our country, by throwing obstacles in the way of other countries, could benefit itself. Nothing could be more true, than that the more other countries increased in wealth and prosperity, the greater would be the advantage to our own commerce and manufactures. The distress of our manufacturers arose from the want of adequate returns; let other countries go on increasing in wealth and prosperity, and there was scarcely any limit that could be assigned to the returns that might be received by our manufacturers for the products of their capital and industry.—The Earl of Harwood had no objection to the trade of all countries being put on the same footing, but that could not be done until the duty on foreign wool was repealed.—The Bills were read a second time.

COLONIAL AND AMERICAN TRADE.

Earl Bathurst moved the second reading of the West India and American Trade Bill, and the Colonial Trade Bill. The first Bill was to throw the trade open between the United States and the West India Islands, putting a protecting duty on the articles imported and exported to and from the islands in American bottoms. The other Bill was for opening a free trade with all foreign Colonies, whether they were or were not independent. There was another regulation to allow British vessels to carry rum and sugar from the West India Islands to any port in Europe; the project was not new, as an Act was passed in the reign of Geo. II. to the same effect.—The Marquis of Bute complained of the existence of the Slave Trade; and hoped measures would be taken to check the traffic. The Bills were then read a second time.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

The Bankrupt Laws' Amendment Bill was read a second time. The Bankrupt Joint Commission Bill was read a third time, and passed.

MARRIAGE ACT.

The Duke of Richmond presented a Petition from Arthur Chichester, Esq. in which the Petitioner stated that he was nearly related to the Present Marquis of Donegal, and, according to law, was the presumptive heir to his title, inasmuch as the marriage which had been contracted long since by the Noble Marquis was not a legal marriage; that there was now a Bill before their Lordships' House containing a retrospective clause, which, if passed into a law, would legalize the said marriage; and therefore the Petitioner prayed that such clause might not form a part of the Bill, as his claim to the title would thereby be defeated. Ordered to lie on the table.—The House having gone into a Committee on the Marriage Act Amendment Bill, Lord Ellenborough addressed their Lordships in support of the measure. All men must consider the present state of the laws respecting marriages as very unsettled, and feel the necessity of altering them. As the law now stood, clandestine marriages might be made valid by bands; and marriages that were not clandestine might be set aside in consequence of the non-observance of certain forms. His firm belief was, that a certain form of words did not make the marriage contract; but that every marriage, contracted by parties in condition fit to be married, was valued by the law of God, and ought to remain so. When marriages were once formed, he maintained that they should never be rendered void for any cause, except that of adultery in one of the parties. Bad men had discovered that the marriages they had contracted might be set aside; they therefore disgraced, and were divorced from their wives; and bad men, from the hope of getting property sought to set aside the marriages of their brothers, and other near relations, for the purpose of bastardizing their children.—Lord Stowell admitted that the present legislation was most defective on the subject; but as it was a subject of great importance he was anxious to have the further deliberation of it put off to the next Session.—The Earl of Westmorland said the law was at present in such a state that there was no security for property. It was necessary for the security of families, to put a stop to the ruinous effect of the present marriage laws. He objected to the postponement of the bill, as that would be only giving time for the multiplication of the evils which it was meant to remedy.—The Lord Chancellor did not say that the present marriage laws did not stand in need of amendment, but

he was certain the present bill would not effect the desired object; and the retrospective clause it did not answer the views or intentions of its supporters. They should legislate on such a principle, that the parties should know at the moment they were leaving the church whether they were married or not.—The Earl of Liverpool said it would be better, although it was late in the session, to make a law on the subject. He could wish, if the laws could be so concocted, that a marriage once made could never be broken.—After a few remarks from several Peers on the 1st and 2d clauses of the bill, it was agreed to take the consideration of the other clauses on a future day.—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1822.

Petitions against the Roman Catholic Peers' Bill were presented by the Bishop of Exeter, from a parish in Kent; by Lord Colchester, from Colchester; and by other noble Lords, from various places.

MARRIAGE ACT.

The house went into a Committee on this bill.—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Earl of Liverpool, and that every means that could be devised by human ingenuity ought to be resorted to for the purpose of preventing improper marriage; but that when those marriages had been celebrated under the solemn sanction of religion, they ought to be indissoluble. The principal of legislation, should be, "Those whom God hath joined, let no man put asunder."—Lord Redesdale had prepared clauses in 1812, with a view to another bill, but which were not at the present moment in a state fit to be proposed. His Lordship read the clauses, the object of which was to enact a variety of regulations relative to the obtained of marriage licences, for the purpose of preventing improper marriages;—The Earl of Harrowby thought that this difficulty attended the clauses read by his noble and learned friend that they made no provision against improper marriages by banns.—The Lord Chancellor moved the postponement of the further consideration of the retrospective clause, till they had decided as to the best means of preventing clandestine marriages in future. Upon this motion the Committee divided.—Contents, 40; Non Contents, 69; Majority against the motion, 69.—Lord Ellenborough then re-urged the grounds upon which he called upon the Committee to prevent any further evil arising from the nullifying of marriages for want of consents, or defect of form under the operation of the Marriage Act, and stated his intention of moving (the clause, as it stood, only rendering valid existing marriages) to extend the operation of the clause to the rendering valid all marriages which had taken place since 1754, the date of the Marriage Act, with the exception of those which had been declared null, and of those where the parties, aware of the nullity of the first marriage, had contracted a second marriage; and also with a proviso that dignities, honours, and property, whether they had descended to the children of any such marriage, or, in consequence of its acknowledged nullity, to the heir at law, should remain in the possession of those persons to whom they had descended, and their descendants, with some other amendments.—Lord Liverpool said it was his intention to introduce a clause to prevent this Act from extending to any causes now pending, or to be instituted before a competent tribunal within the next twelve months.—Lord Holland was of opinion that the operation of the whole measure would be destroyed, if the noble Earl's proposals were agreed to. Virtue and generosity demanded the repeal of the Act of 1754.—The Earl of Liverpool then proposed his clause, which, on a division, was lost by 58 against 42. The further consideration was then postponed, and their Lordships adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.—EAST INDIA TRADE.

The Marquis of Lansdowne presented two petitions from merchants and ship-owners of Liverpool, referring to the Bill before the House, granting advantages to the West India Colonies, and praying an equivalent to the East India Trade, by permitting vessels to trade thither of smaller tonnage, and that the duties on sugar and other Eastern produce might be reduced.—Earl Bathurst observed that we were bound to give every just protection to the West India trade. The petitions were then laid on the table, and the West India trade Bill passed.

MARRIAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of Lord Ellenborough, the House resolved into a Committee on this Bill.—Lord Ellenborough stated the purport of some further clauses which he intended to move. Their object was to prevent fraudulent marriages either by licence or banns. If persons married under false names, he proposed that, their identity being proved, the marriages were to stand good. An affidavit to be made on taking out banns as well as licences, and perjury in either case to be punished. The affidavits for banns to be made before a magistrate. The amendments were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be discussed on Monday.—The Bishop of Chester expressed his intention of bringing in a Bill next session to permit marriages in chapels.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

On the Duke of Portland moving the second reading of the Bill for enabling Catholic Peers to take their seats in that House, the Lord Chancellor referred to the fixed and unchangeable character of the Constitution as established in 1633. His Lordship admitted that whatever the Legislature has made, it may unmake or modify, and therefore that the Legislature of to-day may alter what that of yesterday enacted, and that of to-morrow what is done by the Legislature of to-day. But while his Lordship made this concession, he referred to the several Statutes made at the period of the Revolution, including these against Catholics, in which the wording marks them to be particularly different from the ordinary laws of the realm. They are expressly stated to be "essential fundamental laws made for ever;" whereas, the other enactments of that period run in the usual Parliamentary language. He did not say, that because of the foregoing peculiarity, those fundamental laws were absolutely irrevocable; but still nothing short of the most paramount necessity could justify their infraction; and before they were treasured upon, not only immediate but remote advantage, unalloyed with evil, should be obvious from doing so. His Lordship then took an extensive view, both legal and political, of the measure before the House, and entered his protest against it in the most solemn terms.—The Earl of Liverpool, in his speech, which was characterised by his Lordship's accustomed energy and clearness, observed in one place on the disadvantage of dividing this Bill from the general measure of emancipation. The latter, if confined to this country solely, would, in his opinion, have always met with insurmountable objection; but when it came before Parliament, combined with the powerful considerations derived to the question from Ireland, where the great mass of the people were Catholics, there was the greatest possible reason held out to make some sacrifice in favour of the measure when it went to tranquillize the Sister Country and cement the Union. The Noble Lord, at the same time insisted that the one hundred and fifty years of strife and bloodshed, which disgraced England, between the Reformation and the Revolution, were owing to the want of a dominant religion connected intimately with the State. Since 1633, the Protestant Establishment, with a Protestant King, Lords, and Commons, had been firmly fixed, and during this period the country had flourished in wealth, liberty, and intelligence, beyond all former example; and hence became evident the danger of attempting to alter the fundamental laws of the Constitution, and with them to disturb the religious peace of the people. The Bill was also opposed by Lord Colchester and Lord Redesdale; and strenuously supported by the Duke of Portland, Lord Erskine, Lord Grey, Lord Holland, and Lord Grenville.—The debate lasted till half-past twelve o'clock when a division took place.—The numbers for the second reading were 199—Against it, 171. Majority, 43. The bill is consequently lost.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1822.

SALT TAX.

Five petitions were presented, complaining of the effect of this tax on the fisheries.—Mr. Curwen said great discontent existed in the fisheries on the subject.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was his original intention that the tax should be 2s. in England, and the fisheries should be duty free for the period of 2 years; but from the alarm which the fisheries seemed to feel, he was not disposed to adhere to his original intention.—General Gascoyne thought, that as such material changes might take place, the sooner the public mind was set at rest the better.—Mr. Birch presumed that those manufactories using salt should be equally free as the fisheries.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied in the affirmative.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald said that the accounts of the great distress which arrived daily from Ireland, justified him in asking of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Goulbourn) what were his further intentions as to that country, as well as to the steps which had been already taken. It was unnecessary say that the situation of that country would admit of no delay. Great as was the benevolence of the people of England, its objects would not be accomplished, if the Government did not lend its aid to carry them into effect.—Mr. Goulbourn replied, that from the time the Government of Ireland were called upon to interfere, a Committee was appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, which had relieved the distress where it appeared most pressing. Besides this, a measure had been brought forward for employing the poor, by which 50,000l. was placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant, to be laid out by him without any interference by Grand Juries. The distress, though great, was confined to particular counties. When the funds already voted were exhausted, he would then submit such measures to the House as the new exigency might seem to demand.—Mr. John Smith said, that from a well-authenticated statement, it appeared that 92,689 inhabitants in Clare, and 132,000 in Cork, were absolutely without the means of subsistence. The distress was of two urgent a nature to be relieved by

such measures as had been adopted.—Mr. Peel observed that the whole attention of the Irish Government was incessantly occupied with this subject.—The conversation then dropped.

Mr. Hobhouse postponed his motion for the repeal of the House and Window Tax to the 2d July.

THE BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that on Friday se'nnight he would open the budget.

In a Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution for the advance of 250,000l. which, with the prior votes, would make an advance in the whole of 400,000l. to defray the expenses of public works in Ireland; and another resolution for the advance of two millions to defray the expense of public works in Great Britain.—Agreed to.

The Attorney-General brought in a Bill for repealing an Act of last Session respecting the sittings of Courts of Justice.—Mr. Creevey said that bills ought not to be brought in at that late hour (one o'clock), when there were only nine Members present; and the House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

At four o'clock the Speaker counted the house, and there not being forty Members present, he adjourned it to to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

Petitions were presented from the fisheries against the Salt Tax.

LANCASTER GAOL.

Mr. Alderman Wood presented a petition from John Knight, complaining of the cruel treatment which he had received during his confinement in the Castle of Lancaster, for having attended a peaceable meeting at Manchester.—Mr. B. Wilbraham said there were two allegations in the petition to which he wished to advert. He denied that the petitioner had been confined in a damp cell; for he could take upon himself to state, that none of the cells in the Castle of Lancaster were damp. With regard to the allegation of the turnkey having removed him from one room to another upon receiving a sum of ten shillings, he believed it to be equally unfounded.—Mr. Alderman Wood said that the petitioner had been put to hard labour, which was no part of his sentence.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

COUNTY COURT FOR THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

Mr. Lennard presented a petition from 4000 of the householders and traders of the county of Middlesex, complaining of the conduct of the County Clerk of Middlesex; the petition contained allegations against the county clerk. He had before brought the subject of this Court under the consideration of the House—he believed most sincerely, that the Court was very useful in its constitution, and that if the House could be persuaded to look at the subject, means might be found to make it much more useful to the inhabitants without any injustice, unless it would be thought unjust to reduce the large salary the Clerk received or else to call upon him for more constant attendance. He must in fairness state, that an affidavit prepared by the Clerk had been shown to him, in which he denied all the facts of the petition. He was certain the Clerk was incorrect on one part; he stated that he had made a true return to the House; but on his own admission he had left out the fees received by him at Enfield and the county places where the Court was held; and also the fees he received for postponements. He trusted that at some time or other the House would be persuaded to look into the subject; and if it did, he pledged himself to show that the benefit of the Court might be extended and the fees diminished, and yet the County Clerk have a fair emolument for his labour, unless indeed he had paid for the situation, and expected large interest on his capital. He moved that the petition should be brought up.—Mr. Courtenay denied, on the authority of the Chief Judge of the Court, that any fees had been taken by the Chief Clerk, which were not sanctioned by the Act of Parliament. The petition emanated from persons who were actuated by the worst motives, and he therefore moved that it be rejected.—Dr. Lushington and others thought the subject should be inquired into.—Mr. Wynn said, as the petition attacked the character of the Judge who presided on ex parte statements, he could not consent to let it lie on the table.—Mr. Creevey observed, if the Right Hon. President (Mr. Wynn) was to have his way as to the petitions of the people, he would establish the character of that House on insanity (hear, hear, and a laugh.) The petition was laid on the table.

LICENSING SYSTEM.

Mr. James presented a petition from William Pridall, a publican in the parish of Tipton Hull, near Lichester, Somersetshire, complaining

that his licence had, through the interference of two magistrates, named Woodford and Priest, been refused him, although he had held it for 16 years previously.—Mr. Peel complained of the language of the petition; and referred to a statement made by Mr. Woodford, with a view of showing that the refusal of the petitioner's licence was warranted by the disorderly conduct which was pursued in his house.—The petition was laid on the table.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.

Mr. Rose presented a petition from the parish of Batford, in Suffolk, praying for Parliamentary Reform, and complaining of agricultural distress.—Mr. Coke supported the petition, and observed that the greatest difficulties had been thrown in the way of the meeting from which this petition emanated by some of the neighbouring magistrates. He also observed, that the putting the petition into other hands than those of the County Members was a proof that one at least of those Hon. Members had lost the confidence of the petitioners.—Mr. Gooch said, that he was not at all surprised at being told he had lost the confidence of the petitioners, for he had long since differed from them in his views of politics.

Mr. Western condemned the conduct of the Magistrates.

Mr. Hume said, that the present was an instance of the injury the country received from having clergymen in the commission of the peace.—The petition was laid on the table.

Sir W. Rose presented similar petitions from the hundreds of Headwash and Shogor, in the county of Sussex.—Mr. Western gave notice, that on the earliest open day he would submit a series of resolutions to the house, descriptive of the distress which affected all classes, particularly the agricultural, and with a view of showing how far that distress was attributable to the altered value of the currency.

The Corn Importation Bill was read a third time and passed.

IRISH TITHES.

Mr. Daly rose to move the order of the day for taking into consideration the subject of tithes in Ireland.—Mr. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Fitzgerald, urged the hon. gentleman to postpone his motion till next session, which, after being assured that the subject was under the consideration of the Irish Government, he consented to do.—Mr. Hume then rose, and said, as the hon. member had declined to go on with the motion, he would at once bring the subject of Tithes and the Church Establishment in Ireland before the house. He would say fearlessly, without the dread of being accused of visionary opinions, that he considered the whole Church Establishment of Ireland as the material cause of all its disaffection. As the tithes were the most prominent and tangible part of that system, they bore all the odium, and might be looked upon as particularly objectionable. Judging from his own country (Scotland), and the good effects produced there by a resident and moral body of clergymen, he wished to see Ireland with a similar blessing. The Honourable Secretary for Ireland had said the property of clergymen was as fully entitled to protection as the income of any individual; he (Mr. Hume) would admit that it was so, but he considered that the Church income was the property of the state, to be profitably disposed of for general advantage. The hon. gentlemen then went into statements to show that the property given to the Church for its support was far too great, and that the revenues of the Bishops and many Clergymen of Ireland were utterly disproportioned to the Protestant population. In one parish in the county of Kilkeny there were 3,519 inhabitants, 59 of whom only were Protestants, and he remaining 3,460 Catholics, who constituted the great bulk of the tenantry of the parish, and upon whom, the tithe was principally levied. He had no hesitation in saying, if a government did not give that protection which it was its duty to give, resistance was the last resource (*hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches*). Gentlemen might cheer him; but he still maintained, and not on his own authority, that men must be less than men if they were not susceptible of the oppression with which they were borne down by a bad government; and if that oppression were not removed, must not they be at length driven to resistance? Of the 1271 benefices in Ireland, there were 763 in which the incumbents were resident, and 507 in which they were non resident. There were 433 unions, 787 benefices with glebes, and 544 without them. Could any one who talked about religion (and none were more ready to cant about it than his Majesty's Ministers) say that this was the best way to promote religion, and yet so many clergy were absent with the approbation of their bishops? These bishops disregarded the functions of religion, when they tolerated such a system. In Ireland, the dignitaries of the Church possessed two elevenths of the whole property of the country. The first object he intended to propose to the house was an inquiry into the values of the sees, with a view of discovering how they could be better disposed of. At present, England and Ireland were the only countries where the clergy received one tenth. In France, an archbishop had but 800l. and a bishop 600l. a year. The hon. member concluded by moving "That the house do take into its consideration, early next session, the state of the Church Establishment of Ireland, and the manner of collect-

ing the tithes, with a view of making a full equivalent to the clergy for what they now receive."—Mr. Ellice seconded the motion.

Mr. Dennis Brown said, with respect to the question of commutation of tithes, if the Hon. Member near him would not undertake to bring it forward early in the next Session of Parliament, he pledged himself that he would press that question, on the attention of the House; but he would have nothing to do with the revolutionary plans of the Hon. Member for for Aberdeen (*hear, and a laugh*). Sir J. Newport forcibly contended for the revision of the tithe system. One of the promises held out at the Union by Mr. Pitt in this country, and by Lord Castlereagh in the other, was that a commutation of tithes should take place immediately. He moved, as an amendment, that the House should pledge itself to take the subject of tithes into their consideration early in the next Session, with a view to substitute a mode of providing for the Established Church different from the present vexatious and injurious system.—Mr. Goulburn maintained that the Clergy had a just right to the tithes, which were their property, just as much as any man's estate was the property of such man. If the hon. gentleman's plan of reform should once begin, if the race of spoliation was once run, could he tell where it would stop?—Mr. S. Rice, Mr. C. Hutchinson, Sir N. Colthurst, Colonel French, and Sir E. O'Brien supported the amendment.—Mr. Plunkett said he had heard in the opening speech of the hon. member for Aberdeen the most dangerous doctrines—doctrines that went to the subversion of all the rights of property. If the positions of the hon. gentleman were true with regard to the clergy, they were also true with respect to the landlord. It was incumbent on his right hon. friend (Sir J. Newport) to separate himself from the principles of the hon. gentleman. The right hon. baronet could take an enlarged and comprehensive view of the subject: he was not guided by the vulgar arithmetic of the hon. gentleman.—Mr. Hume withdrew his motion, and the house divided on the amendment: for it, 65; against it, 72.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

Mr. Wilmot brought in a Bill to regulate the governments of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.—Sir J. Mackintosh said the Bill was a most important measure, since its object was to consolidate the two provinces of Canada, by effecting a union between them, and incorporating their legislatures; and therefore ample time should be given to ascertain the sentiments of the people.—Mr. Wilmot did not think it necessary to apply to the people of the provinces for their consent to the measure, since their present constitution was derived from an Act of the British Legislature, and was intended to be temporary. The Bill was read a first time.

BANK CHARTER.

Mr. Ricardo inquired whether it was intended to persevere in the measure for extending the Charter of the Bank of England ten years, and giving additional facilities to country banks for the circulation of their notes?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the course he should feel it expedient to take would depend on the acquiescence of the Bank in the views of Government, and the period when they might present a petition for the renewal of their Charter.

On the motion of Mr. Byng, the second reading of the Highgate Chapel Bill was postponed to the next session.

The Scots Juries' Bill after a lengthened discussion, was read a second time.

BUTTER TAX.

Sir N. Colthurst moved for a committee of the whole House on the Act 56th George III, cap. 25, commonly called the Irish Butter Trade Act, with a view of proposing an addition of 10s. per cwt. to the import duty on foreign butter, by way of protection to the butter trade of Ireland.—The motion was supported by Sir J. Newport, Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. C. H. Hutchinson, and Mr. Western; and opposed by Mr. Ricardo, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. T. Wilson, and Mr. Huskisson. It was then negatived without a division.

SMALL BANK NOTES' BILL.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the above Bill.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a resolution, for extending the power of the Bank of England to issue small notes beyond the time allowed by the existing laws.—Mr. Ricardo asked, whether the Bank of England would be empowered to issue one-pound notes, and whether the country banks would be compelled to pay in specie.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that the Bank of England might issue one pound notes, if the Directors should think fit, and that the country banks would be compelled to pay in Bank of England one pound notes, convertible on demand into specie. The Bill would expire with the Bank Charter.—Adjourned.

On Friday night Mr. Wallace abandoned the Warehousing Bill this session, but pledged himself to bring it forward the next.—Both Houses adjourned till Monday.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, MAY 20, 1822.

MARRIAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of Dr. PHILLIMORE the House resolved into a Committee of the whole House.

On the first clause being read, to this effect—That the consent of the natural mother to any marriage should be held as binding—

Mr. WETHERELL objected to the clause, as well as to the Bill in general. It was well understood that the consent of the natural mother was not binding on the party, and as the principle was understood, no injury or inconvenience followed.—The Bill, then, went not to remedy an evil—not to remove an inconvenience—not to explain an unsettled point—but to reverse the whole Marriage Act, and to reverse decisions on which Courts have so long acted. The measure was a bounty, not on the elucidation of the Act, but on its observation. It gave a party the power at any time, subsequent to the fact of marriage, and before their arrival at age, to turn round and seek for a divorce. Was it not monstrous to call such an Act an amendatory Act? The Honourable Member concluded by moving, that all the words after the word enacted be left out.

Sir JAS. MACKINTOSH said, he was not prepared to hear any one say that no reformation was wanted in the Marriage Act, and least of all did he expect to hear such an observation fall from his Honourable and Learned Friend. From the year 1753 to 1799 the consent of the natural mother was held good, but a celebrated decision of Lord Stowell held that the consent of the lawful mother alone could avail; that decision changed the law; he did not quarrel with that decision, it was made by a man whose sound and eloquent judgments explained the laws whilst they enriched the literature of the country. Unquestionably, as the law stood, it held out principles of repulsion to all the elements of moral and social life, it invaded the rights of property, and destroyed the feelings of nature; it relieved the husband from the duty he owed to his wife, the child from the duty he owed to his parent, and both from the duty they owed to God and to society. His Hon. and Learned Friend had said that the Bill only tended to observe the law; the Bill did not go far enough, but it went to remedy evils of the most obvious and the most crying kind. As the law stood, marriages under certain circumstances were for ever void; the law put it out of the power of a man, having in the first instance committed a fraud, from making any reparation to the injured party. The present Bill went to remedy the evil, and his Honourable and Learned Friend called it a monstrous measure. He would feel it his duty to vote against the Amendment of his Honourable and Learned Friend, and to support the Bill.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said, that the grievances to which the Marriage Act gave rise were so numerous and so glaring, that he hoped a measure which tended to correct those evils would receive the approbation of the House. As the law stood, a parent or guardian, on a technical point, might seek to break a marriage, to which in the first instance they had assented.

Mr. WETHERELL explained.

Dr. PHILLIMORE said, that if he was sure if his Honourable and Learned Friend (Mr. Wetherell) had seen the daily instances of cruelty and injustice committed under the sanction of the law, he would not stand forward in opposition to the present Bill; the Bill went to remedy the defects of the law—those defects were so obvious, that they need but to be stated. What could be more monstrous, what more opposed to every principle of justice and humanity? Nothing was more common than applications to set aside marriages under the construction of the present Act, particularly within the last 20 or 30 years. It was unhappily the case that persons, after cohabitation for years, and after the birth of children, came in to set aside licenses obtained on their own oaths, and thus obtained the benefit of their own perjury.

On the next Clause being read, that all cases of marriage solemnised before the passing of the Bill, without the consent of parents or guardians, and where the parties should have attained the age of twenty-one years, and should have continued to live together as husband and wife, such marriages should be deemed to be good and valid to all intents and purposes whatsoever, unless such parties should at a given period institute a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, to annul such marriage, provided that nothing in the present Bill should affect any suit now pending.

Mr. WETHERELL contended, that it would be an unprecedented deviation from the general rules of jurisprudence, to give this measure a retrospective operation. The general rule of law was, that a party should bear the consequences of their own crimes, faults, and even errors. It was unwarrantable, therefore, if a man became the lawful possessor of property, on account of the invalidity of the marriage of his uncle (for example), to step in and deprive him of his right.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH said, that it was no argument against the measure to say that it was retrospective. The various statutes of limitation were, and of necessity must be retrospective. When they multiplied limitations in all pecuniary claims, and exposed the most sacred rights to attack and disturbance, for even he took shame to himself, and thought the country in some measure open to that reproach which foreigners brought against it, viz. that no rights were respected, but those which were connected with pounds, shillings, and pence. When they took care, by a Limitation Act, to prevent the untimely enforcement of a tailor's bill; and explain the rights of a father, the condition of a wife, and the duties of a child, were exposed to perpetual question and annoyance; they were open to the reproach of the worst inconsistency. The maxim of jurisprudence was *expedit reipublice ut sit finis litium*, and he should be glad to hear from his Learned Friend some sound distinction between the case of the limitation of pecuniary actions, and limitation of suits respecting the Marriage Contract. It was his wish to leave out the clause, which had been introduced to mitigate the hostility of those whose friendship could not be conciliated, and to bring back the Bill to the pristine state in which it had formerly passed the House. He knew how deservedly odious, not only to Courts and Legislatures was any retrospective measure—but the most cruel retrospective operation was that of the law as it stood (*hear.*) To show that a principle similar to that of the present Bill had been acted upon, he adduced the Bill which passed the House ten years after the Marriage Act, to establish the validity of Scotch Marriages, and the Act passed in 1791, with the concurrence of Lord Mansfield, and a similar one in 1804, to establish the validity of marriages which had taken place in chapels not licensed previously to the Marriage Act. If it was to be an immutable principle that parties were to suffer for their laches or errors, it was surely more easy to ascertain the fact of the licensing of a chapel, than the legality of a marriage which had taken place seventy years ago, on which the legality of a marriage now to be contracted might depend. The present law tended to give birth to the worst feelings in families. When an elder brother, the inheritor of large possessions, married, it became the interest of the younger brother to pry into the family of the wife; if he could discover any illegality in the marriage it was his interest to conceal the fatal secret, to prevent his brother from contracting another union; to allow the family to grow up in harmony and affection; to wait till the breath was out of the body of his brother, when, under the sanction of this act, he might step in and send forth his brother's children orphans and outcasts (*hear.*) This was a case not likely often to happen; he knew the harsh operation of the marriage act in other respects had given rise to the most heroic and virtuous conduct, and that a younger brother, to avoid hurting the feelings of an elder one, who was justly endeared to him, had abstained from assuming a title that to many would be an object of envy and contention. If they said that by this title they must disappoint expectations, he would say, they must disappoint one expectation or another; they must blast the just and natural expectations of the children of a marriage supposed to be valid, or condemn the relative, to hope to profit by the imperfection, to the penalties of unsatisfied rapacity (*hear, hear.*) Was marriage to be taken out of the rules applicable to all other contracts? In the case of a minor who contracted a debt, he might or he might not, when he came to an age of discretion, sanction the contract. With a marriage he could not, for it was void, *ab initio*. The present Bill placed a marriage precisely in the situation of another contract. If a minor when he came of age continued in possession of land which he had previously taken, his continued possession made him liable for the arrears of rent. Should not a continued cohabitation with a female, who conceived herself legally married, be equally affirmatory of the marriage contract? The Marriage Act had originally been intended to settle difficulties and prevent cruel retrospective effects. But, like many precipitate measures, it had created the evil it was intended to prevent. This was its intention, but it had in its progress degenerated into a domineering law, highly injurious to various classes of men, and repugnant to the structure and general character of English society. It was rather like a measure of the Grandees of Castile, made to protect their moral and physical imbecility against any correction from the admixture of plebeian blood (*a laugh*), rather than a measure in character with the mild and unoppressive dignity of English Nobility. It was a law against marriages of affection, a law for rank and wealth against virtue, and nature, to prevent the instances, which but few under any circumstances of that heart-felt union which gave a sanctity to marriages contracted under less happy auspices; to correct the mistakes of youth, which at least were generous; and to confirm the inveterate and unkind vices of age. The Learned Gentleman concluded by moving to omit the following words in the second clause:—"Unless either of the parties to any such marriage shall within after the passing of this Act, institute a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, of competent jurisdiction, for the purpose of annulling and rendering void any such marriage so had and obtained without any such consent as aforesaid: provided always, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect any suit now depending in any Ecclesiastical Court, touching the validity of any such marriage had without such consent as aforesaid."

Mr. WETHERELL explained.

Mr. D. GILBERT expressed his entire concurrence in the arguments of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman opposite (Sir I. Mackintosh). There was another precedent of a retrospective law rendering valid all those deeds, which were sealed and delivered, but to which the signature of the parties had not been annexed, the practice of signing deeds being one of comparatively modern date.

The Marquess of LONDONDERRY agreed also with the Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Sir J. Mackintosh), that where the defects of the existing law, as in the present case, called loudly for redress, mere technical difficulties ought not to be suffered to arrest the omnipotence of legislative wisdom and justice. The nation was morally called upon to interpose, for if the career of the present enactment were not checked, the legitimacy of every family in the kingdom would be endangered. He should certainly support the Amendment of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman.

After a few words from

Sir J. MACKINTOSH and Dr. PHILLIMORE, the Amendment was agreed to without a division.

The other clauses were then agreed to, the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

State of the Currency.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE ROBERT PEEL, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

As Mr. Western has announced his intention of bringing the question of the Currency before Parliament, I beg leave to address to you a few observations on the subject.

In the late discussions on this topic, the supposed quantum of alteration in the intrinsic value of our currency has been principally debated, and it has been supposed to be the measure of the effect on the prices of things.

Upon this ground, the fluctuations in the price of bullion have been adduced, and perhaps, according to the period taken, the amount of alteration has been variously stated by some at five per cent. only, by others at more than 20 per cent. This view arises from the notion that bullion possesses some peculiar quality by which its value, its price, remains always invariable and fixed, and not liable to those rules which govern the relative value and price of all other things.

No experience, no facts are allowed to controvert this opinion, that during the War it was at times nearly impossible to transport Bullion from the mines of South America to Europe, that at least the quantity imported was diminished, and the expenses on it increased. That the immense armies in motion, and the subsidies paid, that bad harvests and increased consumption, consequently a large importation of Foreign Corn, occasioned an increased demand and higher prices for bullion, is, according to our theorists, not to be taken into consideration.

In spite of our knowing, that at periods when the issue of paper money had increased, the price of bullion had fallen; that the price of silver has fallen below par, and that had we not favoured gold with the monopoly, making it a legal tender at a fixed price, we should have also seen its market price fall below the mint price. In spite of these facts, we are still to be told that we had a depreciated paper currency. When gold bullion, from being scarcer and in more demand, rose in price, prejudice chose only to explain it by saying paper was depreciated, whereas, when bullion became plentiful, and barely maintained its par price, nobody thought of saying gold was depreciated. Surely these inconsistencies would vanish if there was a clear understanding of the nature of money; it would then be easier to comprehend the relative advantages of its being clothed in metal or in paper. Instead of attributing the decline of prices to a change from a paper to a metallic currency, it ought to be ascribed to the great diminution in the amount of currency, occasioned by the operation of your Bill, by which the value of money may be said to be increased, and the prices of things diminished 50 per cent. For the quantity of money, under the paper system, amounted to about fifty millions of country bank-notes, as may be seen by calculating the stamps for three years (which is the average duration of a note) 1609, 1810, 1811, and the amount of Bank of England notes at the same period was twenty, making a total of seventy millions.

Let this be compared with the present amount of country bank notes, twelve millions, of Bank of England notes, eighteen millions, and of gold coined since 1818, of ten millions, making total of forty millions.

If, namely, price rises in the proportion that quantity is diminished, a contraction of seventy millions paper money to forty millions present currency, may superficially account for the price of 80s. per quarter of wheat declining to 46s.

The great error that misleads, is the notion that there exists what is called a fixed standard of value, and that standard of value, gold; and

this, notwithstanding it is notorious that gold may from various causes become scarcer, and that is far from certain that it will or can become more plentiful, in proportion as the call for its increase, either from extended population, or an increase of things, may require.

We might as well contend that a rule or yard made of gold was a more invariable measure of length than when made of wood.

On the other hand, prejudices are endeavoured to be existed against Bank notes by terming them rags; so may the finest engravings of Morgan or Heath be called, and so may the human being be termed dust—withdraw the vital principle, and it is true.

To those who look to the real object, a division of things, of necessities, comforts and enjoyments, the produce of human means and the bounty of Providence, according to the shares that competition stipulates for the component parts, for rent, capital, labour, &c. it must be revolting to think that such comforts and enjoyments are to be influenced by the greater or less produce of the mines of Peru, in which they are to be measured out to mankind; and that the practical division of produce, the consequence of division of labour, I say the practical arithmetical division of debtor and creditor account, is to be called a mere abstract currency, which nobody seems to understand, and we are therefore to forego, while every body talks of gold being an invariable standard of value with perhaps as little understanding.

The price of money, of this debtor and creditor account, like that of every thing else, depends on the supply and demand, and the demand is as regular as any thing else. Debtors form the demand and creditors have the supply, and this demand for money is perfectly independent of the metals.

Although we cannot deny that the component parts of such a building as St. Paul's, the stone, the mortar, the labour lies dormant within the nation's reach, we cannot, it is said, find the "money" to build a New Post Office near it. Can there be a greater stigma on our political economy? To distribute the cost of this edifice among those who contribute to raise the structure, for them to distribute the same among the nation, through the medium of their expenditure, and to raise the cost in return from the nation, does not require any assistance from the mines of Peru; it only requires that natural, simple, arithmetical division of debtor and creditor account, denominated money; that which may be booked upon paper, as usefully as stamped upon metal counters.

It is argued by some that the quantity of currency at present is diminished, because, in consequence of prices having declined, there is less call for it; and in the same way, it is asserted there is plenty of money if there was only security. Thus interest on mortgages is 5 per cent. and the argument for so high a rate is the uncertainty of its regular payment; now the very high rate forms the difficulty for payment. In the same way, you first contract the medium, and thereby lower price, and then you say, the price being lower, you require less medium, that there is not sufficient security, that is price, otherwise there would be plenty of money. The great objections to paper money have arisen as it regards country banks from that monopoly of the Bank of England, which hitherto has prevented the former being established on an equally firm footing with the latter.

If with the chartered companies now proposed in lieu of the limited country banks, the landholders were permitted to have chartered associations like those of the Continent, for the better securing to the mortgagee the payment of his interest, more relief would be afforded to the agricultural interest than by any mode of prohibitory duties.

And in regard to forgeries, if instead of devising inimitable bank notes, the identity of which the public are not able to ascertain, more attention was paid by the Bank to modes of quickly discovering and thereby frustrating the issue of false notes, such for instance as having bureaux and bank note inspectors in various parts of the town, where the identity could speedily be ascertained, the trade of forgery would soon not be worth carrying on.

That the progress of knowledge may soon relieve us from the superstition of bullion is the sincere wish of

Curzon-street, May 18.

E. SOLLY.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Edinburgh, on the 7th of May, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Edward Simpson, Musician.

At Gorgie, on the 23d of May, Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Robb, farmer there.

At Stirling, on the 20th of May, Mrs. Mary Powell, wife of Mr. Jas Wright, Writer.

At Dunfermline, on the 28th of May, Mr. Finlay Malcolm, aged 29.

At Torholt, by Dornoch, on the 29th of May, Colonel Alexander Sutherland, of Culmally.

At Ham, Surrey, on the 27th of May, Margaret, wife of General Gordon Forbes, aged 76.

Peloponnesus.

Translated and abridged from a piece bearing the same title, written by the celebrated Malle Brun, and inserted in one of the Paris Papers.

The beautiful peninsula of the Peloponnesus, now the Theatre of war presents the best soil to nurture the first seeds of Grecian Independence. As such, it naturally attracts the attention of sensible and well informed men—Peloponnesus had the advantage over the island of Cyprus of a better climate and of a more extensive territory; it is not peopled like the Island of Crete by Turks, who are agriculturists and proprietors; it presents a more compact mass than the Archipelago and positions more susceptible of defence; it borders upon an European and Christian state, the republic of the Seven Islands, by which it is more benefited than all the parts of ancient Greece.

In antiquity, Peloponnesus was acknowledged to be the citadel of Greece; there, during the invasion of the Persians, the Greeks proposed to seek a last shelter, to fight a last battle; there Philip Alexander, Antipater met an armed foe, when Athens, long since, had shown no other opposition to these generals than the mere sounds of words; there, all powerful Rome struggled to extinguish the fire of liberty which was rekindled by Peloponnesus and became extinct at his death. Thus, from the brilliant poetry of Homer to the already degenerated historical prose of Polybius, the annals of Greece and Peloponnesus are blended; this peninsula saw the rising of the first thrones and the ruin of the Republic, on its shores resounded the cries of victory at the fall of Troy, and the lamentations of despair when Corinth beheld her destruction.

Extent and Population.—Peloponnesus contains in surface about 900 square leagues of about 25 to the degree. Until now there has not been a well authenticated map of that country—the learned Barbier Du Bagage has devoted much time and application to the completing of one which is anxiously looked for. Besides, the geographical surface of a country abounding in mountains and valleys cannot be easily ascertained—admitting this approximation of 900 square leagues to be correct, it is easily supposed that the peninsula in the hands of a free, enlightened industrious people could with ease support 200 men to the square league, or 1 million 800,000 in all.

This is the minimum of population in the peninsula during the great Peloponnesian war. We think ourselves authorised to assign 400 to 500,000 to Laconia, 200,000 to Messenia, 300 to 400,000 to Arcadia, 250,000 to Elis, as much to Achaia, 120 to 150,000 to Corinth, and 25,000, to Argolis with Troene and Epidarus. What a change in our days,—Mr. Ponqueville in the third volume (yet unpublished) of his interesting travels, gives a statistical table of the present population of Peloponnesus—He has politely told us that the total number of inhabitants amount to 340,000—40,000 of whom are Turks.

Gulfs, Mountains, Rivers, Productions, and General aspect of the Country.—The Isthmus which joins the peninsula to Greece is about 24,000 feet in breadth—On this spot the inhabitants of Peloponnesus entrenched themselves when in dread of danger—the wall which was raised by order of Mahomet II. would have been exposed to the fire of the heavy artillery of our modern armies placed at the top of the Aonian mountains. These mountains forming an isolated group, removed alike from the continent and the peninsula, present to the latter a bulwark which may be rendered impregnable by means of some fortifications.

On the west side of this powerful barrier of Peloponnesus, extends a little Mediterranean sea, known in modern times under the name of the Gulf of Lepantos; it forms almost a lake surrounded by high mountains, whence descends impetuous winds like whirling clouds that clog the motions of the atmosphere, so that this gulf in the space of a few hours, presents alternately a plain, peaceful, sky blue coloured surface, and an impetuous swelling of frothy waves—the sea by the violent pressure it experiences on the coast of Peloponnesus rises often over the summit of the highest rocks and trees, but similar extraordinary agitations never fail in general to be followed by earthquakes. Many cities of Achaia were destroyed by them in antiquity. On the contrary the farthest eastern extremity of the gulf that washes the romantic declivities of mount Helicon and Cytheron is called the Aleyon sea, on account of its immovable stillness. Mr. Sowani speaks of a sort of tide that sets in the gulf of Lepantos: this fact needs further corroboration—the contracting of this gulf towards its mouth is such, that were the two forts, called Dardanelles de Lepantos under better management, they might dispute to ships of war the entrance to this basin, whence sailed in days of yore, the proud fleets of Corinth, to convey to the shores of Syracuse, Corcyra and other places. The proximity of opposite coasts offers however this inconvenience; it gives an access into the Peninsula whereby it may be easily invaded—the Etolians so renowned in antiquity for their robberies, and their modern imitators, the inhabitants of Albani, have penetrated more than once by this route.

To convey to our minds an exact delineation of the entanglement of mountains and valleys that constitute the interior part of Peloponnesus, we must look upon Arcachas, the centre part of the Peninsula as

a height more elevated than the rest, though covered over with inequalities—this high land whose climate the ancients thought cold and nebulous, preserves still its former aspect; here, forests of oak and pine trees; there, naked but verdant plains, all its riches consisting in herds of cows, goats, fragrant milk, strong wines, but so saturated with particles of earth as to become a thick mass, thus was Arcadia in the time of Aristotle and Pliny, and such does it correspond to modern descriptions: The greater part of the rivers of Peloponnesus take their source in Arcadia, the Eurotas winds through several openings towards the south, reaches the great valley of Laconia, and there under the modern name of Royal river (Vasili Potamos) it waters the silent ruins of Sparta; the Alpheia after running thro' marshy fields bends its course towards the west, to the plains of Elias, and the solitary valleys where once rose Olympia,—other rivers, the Hymphalus for instance, not finding an issue, precipitate their frozen waters into subterranean abysses.

From the midst of the table land of Arcadia, stretches to the south, the high chain of the Taygete mountains which, seen over the sea at the distance of leagues, brought back to M. Chateaubriand's recollection the aspect of the Alps.

Snow remains in their valleys until the middle of summer. Cape Tenare, now called Matapau (which word signifies to *kill all*) justifies by its terrible aspect the superstition which fabled there the entrance of Pluto's empire; but the eastern side presented to Mr. Galt during his trip from Maina to Mistra, a perpetual image of the most beautiful English parks; this part of the country supplied the Spartan warriors with excellent game on days of festival. There the Lacedemonian virgins celebrated the feasts of Bacchus, and assisted at the representation of tragedies, which primitively were Cantatas in honour of the God of Vintage.

“*Virginibus bacchata Lacœnis Teygeta.*”

Opposite Taygete, Mount Zarex run from the south east corner of the high lands of Arcadia, extends along the gulph of Argas and forms Cape Mallio, thus the fertile and magnificent valley of Laconia bordered by these two chains, having but one opening to the south and that on the gulph of Kolokythia, experiences alternately a keen, cold and a sultry heat; a climate which the hardy Spartan bore with ease as all the labour as left to slaves.

To the south west corner of the table land of Arcadia, Mount Lycean of no considerable height stretching in groups, forms Messenia, “A basket of flowers placed within the bosom of the waves,” according to Chateaubriand's language. Every body has read his admirable description of this part of Peloponnesus. A distinguished artist, Mr. Castellan, has drawn some views not only of the neighbourhood of Coron and Nise, but of the western part on the side of Nigarius and Shilatrea, to which places Mr. Chateaubriand did not penetrate. Mr. Castellan found a strong vegetation, powerful trees, and weeping willows, a tree so much regretted by the author of the Martyrs. His drawing of the country seat of the Bey of Coron may serve as a model, even to our amateurs.

We may consider Elis as a fertile plain bordering on the west of the foot of the central height. But near those delightful plantations of Corinth, grapes and beautiful fields of cotton, the salt marshes exhale an unwholesome air.

The northern side of the table land of Arcadia is covered with the mountains; Cyllenen, Erymanthes and Clene, have summits probably as high as the Taygete and Lycea. The ridge separating here the central height from the coast is ancient Achair,—the greater part of the eastern part of this ridge is stony, but towards Patra expansive and fertile plains are found. Chandler, who generally expresses himself with too much brevity, writes he merely saw here bushes of Glycyrrhiza. But Oliver, a learned botanist, concurs in opinion with Mr. Ponqueville, in admiring the rich vegetation of this northern extremity of Peloponnesus. Wheat, cotton and Corinth grape there abound at least as much as the above plant. However we cannot call into question the accounts given by Chandler as regards the unwholesomeness of the air, when the north east blast sweeps the vapours of the Achelons marshes.

Towards the Isthmus, Syrona and Corinth have some cultivated plains in midst of rocks, sometimes bare and sometimes woody; but upon the whole this ancient country of the fine arts is not remarkably fertile. The same may be said of all part of the Peninsula extending to the South of the Isthmus, towards the promontory of Scyllœum, formed, it seems by a chain of volcanic hills. An unwholesome air hangs over the barren rocks intersected with torrents, whose beds dried up during the greater part of the year, leave charms strewn with the *Nerion Oleander*. The temple of Esculapius is situated in the center part of this region, probably owed its fame to a commanding, woody and salubrious situation. In the angle formed by this small chain and the eastern side of the central height, the gulph of Napoli di Bonani, waters the greater and fertile plain of ancient Argolis, the first seat of the Grecian civilization, and which, on account of the beautiful part of Napoli, would be in our days the most suitable place to found a capital,

The port of Maravin in Messenia equals or surpasses that of Napoli in extent, safety, and military position. But it is impossible to point out in the neighbourhood a local position befitting an important city—Monemvasia possesses a good port, a site at once agreeable and easy to fortify, unfortunately it has no communication with the interior. Patras is a trading town of some importance; Corinth with its Anopolis may become respectable fortresses; still they stand too much removed from the centre. Tripolitza on account of its central situation is a vast plain secured by defiles, has been judiciously chosen by the Turks. But Peloponnesus when free will require a Capital bordering upon the sea.

Moral Character of the Population.—Alas!—the imagination inspired by the local beauties of the Peninsula must wander; it will breed reveries soon to vanish like phantoms. We will abstain from bringing into recollection all the unfavorable accounts given by European writers concerning the Greeks who inhabit the cities of Peloponnesus. It will be sufficient to know that no dependence has even been put upon them, even by the most enthusiastic in the Grecian insurrection. The country clergy, the peasants and shepherds at Peloponnesus, alone, possess good and solid qualities—this race of true Moraites have physical strength, beauty and simplicity of manners, virtuous habits, religious and patriotic feelings, all that is required in a regenerated nation—however they fail in two qualities essentially necessary, may be indispensable; to know how to march in aliae, and to brave the dangers of a battle.

The Peloponnesian, like the Vendean war may possibly be protracted—the ministers of the gospel, in the country are inured to privations—their only places of worship, often, are the deep caverns or the verdant domes of antic forests; but an unbounded confidence links the flocks of the faithful to their pastors, who are poor like the Apostles and zealous like the Martyrs. Nature has lavished fortifications to the most part of the Monasteries on the peninsula, besides they enclose a hardy and warlike population—the Mega Spileon, or the great cavern is a strong Castle, built in the opening of a deep cavity, never as yet explored; travellers speak of two Castles in Carniola built upon similar position. The monks of Mega Spileon are held in high veneration, even by the Turks, because they saved the lives of many a muselman prisoner during the war of 1770—their vineyards, it is said, yield them a great revenue; their stocked cellars does not belie in the least this popular report.

Game and wild beasts being abundant in Peloponnesus, the use of firm arms must be familiar to the peasant. Why are travellers so loath to speak to the Grecian or Moraitic hunters? No sooner mention is made of armed men, but one is sure to learn they belong to the Albanese—this people, possessors of numerous villages in Morea, never quit their arms, even during harvest. They generally hold, this language, “I acknowledge no master, my Pacha is my gun.” The peaceful Moraitic cultivates his fertile fields for the profit of his tenant, being accustomed to a simple diet, he seems not to complain about before the levying of the tithes or other innumerable perquisites to empty his granaries—the vintage offers scenes of hilarity, and upon the whole the Moraites appear fashioned to slavery—if his desperation has been raised to its highest pitch, it is to be attributed to the increasing appetite of the Beys or Lords for riches. The peasants of Morea may be compared I think, to their ancestors, the Arcadians, who during the most flourishing period of their country, were held in vassalage by a certain number of noble families, from whom they experienced a mild usage without being allowed with any political rights until the time of Philipomenus, the Arcadians though dangerous and numerous, acted no conspicuous part in military affairs for want of discipline and order.

Peloponnesus has seen some land proprietors anxious to ensure the happiness of other vassals. The inhabitants of Elis cultivated in peace their delightful farms under the protection of a branch of the Imperial family of the Ottomans, to whom this province had been assigned perhaps as a place of exile. Every thing assumed a flourishing aspect under their paternal authority. But a troop of Albanese robbers, having settled in the rough rugged mountains of Arcadia, at Lala, they ravaged the Lordship of the Ottomans; unable to resist them, the government made daily concessions which were found insufficient—at last they so far carried their boldness as to ask in marriage for their Boys, some princesses of the Ottoman blood; the moment they became members of the reigning family, they bore a tyrannical sway over the provinces, braving the Pacha and having little regard for the orders of the Sultan who refused to come forward in help of his own blood.

From this Albanese race are issued those illustrious Hydriots, whom our great civilians and historians take to be Greeks. They are, says M. Pouqueville, the ferocious and covetous Schypetars.

Other robbers besides the Schypetars, have settled in Peloponnesus every body has heard of the Mainots, why style themselves the descendants of the Spartans; but they are far from giving proofs of so illustrious an origin. The learned Hellenist Morvieu de Villajon, found in the eastern mountains of Laconia, villages where the Doric dialect is spoken: a circumstance that pointed out these Tzacontes to be the only

true remaining vestiges of the Lacedemonians. The idiom of the Mainotes is a modern Greek dialect, it partakes in nothing of the Doric, but bounds with barbaric, they may be a Greek colony of the Byzantine empire originally perhaps from Thessalia, where a mountain bears the name of Maina; or a Slavonian or Albanese tribe entered into Peloponnesus at the time the Slavonians invaded this peninsula, to which they left the name of Moreas, bordering on the sea (from More, sea.) But they cannot be the true descendants of the ancient inhabitants of Laconia, whose Doric dialect, so remarkable for its peculiarities would have left some of its traces.*

However it may be, the Mainots don't reflect much honour upon their ancestors. The fabulous descriptions of their patriarchal manners published under the name of Dimo Stephanopoli can in no manner inspire us with the least confidence since two travellers (Saint Sauveur and Galt) who were eye-witness, have made us acquainted with the real state of that colony. We must admit the Mainots to have as great a propensity for robbing and plundering as to cultivate the vine and till the earth. It is true they give their robberies the name of warfare. Besides this profession was reputed honorable at the time of Homer, and it does not exclude fidelity towards brother soldiers, generous hospitality towards strangers, filial love, and that motherly tenderness which Stephanopoli has portrayed in so many varied descriptions. The Mainots are justly upbraided with having betrayed the cause of the Greek Russians, in 1770, after having massacred the old men, the women and children, Turks or Jews at Mistra. The Moraites detest them, and the Turks repeat a prayer with which the geographer Hodge Khalsa ends the description of the country of Maina. “May God send a hero, who actuated with zeal and piety will cut down the last of these monsters.”

Should we be desirous of finding in the Peloponnesus plain patriarchal manners, rural images, we must look to the wandering Moraites. These shepherds having renounced every settled property, wander with their flocks of goats along the wild shores. Their short apparel made of skin or cotton, a handkerchief tucked up around the head, their buskins, pipes, &c. all their dress brings back to the mind the Julian and Italian shepherds of Theocritus. They live in caverns shaded by shrubs and flowers, as that of Amytis in the third Idyl—“I would wish to penetrate, like the bee, through the Ivy and fern whose shady leaves hang over thy growth.”

Like the shepherds of Theocritus, they sleep in the day on St. Cadia—they have beds made of reeds or herbs, suspended in the air between four stakes covered over with a light roof made of leaves. Like Polyphemus they say “During winter and summer I have fresh milk; I am in need of nothing; my caverns echo with the noise of a thousand bleating lambs”—it is a proof of inattention on the part of travellers to compare these wandering tribes in the Arcadian shepherd of Theocritus, for never has the poet placed in Arcadia any of the scenes of his simple and graceful description; but the lapse of time has brought back Peloponnes to the condition of Savage nature.

Yet, were Peloponnes a beautiful desert where lambs would graze and skip at the sound of the pastoral flute, it would be peaceably peopled by those who are averse to the brilliant but irksome yoke of our great States. But the conquering of a fanciful Arcadia, inhabited by a few shepherds is not the question. More than one gang of barbarous robbers armed with the instruments of war weigh upon the peninsula. In every place, battlement walls bespeak the presence of warlike masters. The hydra of Lema heaves around its numerous heads. The swift birds of Hymphalus flit about, and no Hercules any longer exists.

* Mr. Ponqueville thinks the district of Maina to be ancient Elenthero-Laonia—But the Elouthero-Laones were the ancient Periaques, allies and vassals, to Sparta: they inhabited all the coast, and even the valley of the Eurotus: they possessed eighteen towns.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Gotha, on the 17th of May, his Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Gotha Altenburgh, of an inflammation of his lungs, in his 69th year.

At London, on the 25th of May, her Grace the Duchess of Grafton, aged 77.

At Cork, where he had gone for medical assistance, the Right Honorable John de Courcy, Lord Kingsale, Baron Conrey, and Baron of Ringrone, Premier Baron of Ireland. His Lordship's ancestor was presented in 1762 to his late Majesty, and had the honour of asserting the ancient privilege of his family of wearing his hat in the King's presence. The late Lord also enjoyed the same privilege.

At London, on the 26th of May, after a long illness, the Dowager Countess Grey, in her 78th year.

At Edinburgh, on the 23d of May, Mrs. Christian Græme, daughter of the deceased Dr. William Græme, M. D. London.

At Edinburgh, on the 23d of May, William, second son of John Wardrope, Esq. Banker.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Definitive Recapitulation.

ADDRESSED TO ALL CANDID MEN WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

It must be clear, we think, to every man who sees the BULL under its present Managers, that it has but one object in view, that of ruining and degrading, if possible, its more successful Rival the JOURNAL. To this, every other subject yields in importance. Neither News nor Local Transactions, neither Literature, Science, or the Arts, neither Religion, Education, nor any other subject is of sufficient importance to deserve more than a desultory mention *en passant*. All must now yield to that which, like the rod of Aaron, swallows up every other; and, accordingly, page after page continues to be filled with the names of Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Burckhardt, dancing in endless succession and interchange through line after line, till the reader gets dizzy with the sight, confounding one with the other, and at last loses himself in a confused maze to which there is no outlet or termination.

The BULL having this one object nearest at heart, and being now taken in almost solely to gratify public curiosity as to the extreme length to which malignity may proceed, can very well afford to give up the whole of its space to this most interesting topic; and if the BULL's popularity and circulation were only equal to its virulence, (which fortunately it is not), we should be better known than any Governor General that ever yet ruled over India. It is a distinction reserved for us alone (and to which the BULL has mainly contributed) to have had our thoughts, words, and deeds, six years after their first transpiring, made a subject of sufficient importance to engage a Daily Paper for months in succession to discuss. Even the most searching Memoirs of the greatest men that ever lived, published years after their death, and including the period of their whole reign, fall far short, in the intenseness of their scrutiny, to the Memoirs of Mr. Buckingham, relating only to a few months of his more important life, and published to the world while he is in full health, and still in the flower of his age. Surely never was mortal before so highly honoured! Lord Hastings and his approaching Departure, the Public Meeting at the Town Hall, the Address, the Statue, and the Diamond Star, all sink into insignificance, when compared with this mighty and momentous topic of Mr. Buckingham's "brass binnacle compass," of Mr. Buckingham's reading Homer in Greek or English, of Mr. Buckingham's expenses on the road, of Mr. Buckingham's movements on every day of the year, and every hour of the day, whether a Note reached him at 4 o'clock or at 5, and whether he slept on any particular occasion or whether he sat up all night to prosecute his labours! Never, we say, was mortal so honoured before, as to have all these important circumstances brought day after day before the Public, whose interest in these mighty questions is so intense that a sufficient number of men can be found to support a Paper which has nothing else to recommend it.

We wonder where the vigilance of the Advocate General lies slumbering during this awful crisis. There was a time when he held it up as the most threatening picture that could be presented of the boding aspect of the times, that whoever met you in the streets, asked with eagerness,—"Have you seen the Newspapers?" Where is this Guardian of the Public Peace now? Then, it was the public conduct of Six Secretaries of Government that was under consideration, and the public peace could not be suffered to be broken for so unimportant a matter; now it is the private life and transactions of one individual, but who is of so much more consequence than the Six Secretaries or all the Functionaries of the State put together, that the peace may be broken and the whole community thrown into a tumult rather than a question of such infinite and transcendent importance should not be examined till it is fairly exhausted, or be for a moment disturbed.

We commenced, however, by stating the utter impossibility of our keeping pace with the BULL in this particular, and we

shall fairly state our reasons for this—1st. The JOURNAL being devoted to purposes of general utility and varied information, and being supported wholly by its long-established character for early and interesting intelligence on all topics of general regard, it cannot be given up so exclusively to one particular subject, and that too a defence of every act of our private life, as to change its character from a Newspaper to an Organ of personal warfare, without risking the dissatisfaction of our Subscribers generally, whose pleasure and gratification we are bound to consult. 2nd. The Editor of the BULL, who apparently writes none of the Letters for his Paper, pursues his light and easy duties uninterruptedly, while his Correspondents, who have apparently little else to do, come in as Auxiliaries, and fill his Paper with matter which involves him in no labour whatever. Now, besides the want of space, the Editor of the JOURNAL could not command time to go through all these various Letters day after day, without the same neglect of his higher duties to his Subscribers which the first objection involved. 3d. Having in reply to the first infamous Letter of the "FRIEND OF BANKES," shewn that he had asserted what was not and could not be true, and challenged him to come forth as a man to redeem his pledge, we felt that we had done enough; but when his first long Letter appeared, we were persuaded to reprint it in our pages for the sake of showing its extreme weakness and absurdity, which we did even to demonstration. Here again we determined to have done; and as the subsequent Letters that appeared were still more full of inaccuracies and mis-statements than the former, we were confirmed in our resolution, because we saw there could be no reasonable hope of an end to such a warfare. Some of the positions having been represented to us, however, as likely to leave some impression unless rebutted, we noticed them for the purpose of exposure, such as that of the third visit to Jerash and others. In doing this, however, we have since been told, that such parts as we did not notice are taken for granted as admitted by us to be true! This may be very convenient for an enemy to lay hold of, but surely, no honest or candid man would admit a thing to be proved because it was asserted by one party and thought wholly unworthy even of denial by the other. If this were to be taken as a rule, it would be easy to destroy in a short time the reputation of the most honourable man that ever lived. 5th. Since, then, if we republish and refute such PARTICULAR PARTS only as appear to us worthy of notice, we are accused of ADMITTING all the rest; and since to republish ALL that the BULL contains, with a denial or refutation of every separate mis-statement or error would fill more than our 16 pages of space, and occupy more than our 16 hours of labour, it is IMPOSSIBLE.—We shall not therefore attempt it; but re-iterate our former offer, or Challenge, if that be the more fashionable term, which is this—

"To meet at our own House or Office, any man or number of men, who may have any questions to propose, or any explanations to demand, on any portion of the transactions referred to in the Correspondence relating to Mr. Banks, and Mr. Burckhardt, between this and the 31st of December 1822. We promise to submit to them the Original Papers for their own inspection, and to grant them every facility in their search; and we shall be quite ready to aid them also, in their publication of their conviction to the world, if they deem it of sufficient importance to do so. If there be any man who will continue to defame another, day after day, without doing this act of honesty and justice to the individual against whom his calumnies are directed, he is unworthy the name of a man, and his opinions are not worth attending to."

Before we close entirely on this subject, and to shew by a reference to the BULL of yesterday how easy it is to refute that and every portion of these scandalous Letters, if our space and time would permit, or we could so insult the patience and forbearance of our Readers, we shall briefly notice the strongest parts of the Letters there printed.

The "FRIEND TO BURCKHARDT," says, that he saw a brass compass in our possession in Bombay which would serve for a binnacle as well as for other purposes: he knows that we had such a compass on the voyage from Bombay to Suez, and that it was left at Alexandria and afterwards brought by him to India and

delivered to us in Calcutta. He insinuates that this *might* have been the Compass we sent home to Mr. Babington to persuade him of its identity, and of our having had it in the journey with Mr. Bankes; whereas the "FRIEND TO BURCKHARDT," very liberally concluding that we had but *one* Compass all the way, and very sagely adding that if that were left at Alexandria it could not have been carried to Jerash, fancies he has convicted us of a mis-statement in this important point. Now the simple history of the case is this: The brass binnacle Compass was used for all bearings taken afloat when in the Red Sea, and was left at Alexandria as inconvenient if not impossible to be carried by one travelling as a Bedouin Arab by land. The Compass with which the bearings of Jerash were taken was a small silver watch Compass in a red morocco case, almost useless for sea purposes, but well adapted for land. The brass Compass left at Alexandria and seen by the Friend of Burckhardt at Bombay, was about 5 or 6 inches in diameter. The Silver Compass used at Jerash, is just 2 inches only. Fortunately it is (like many other documents providentially spared to us) still in our possession, having been brought back to India from England, with all the Original Papers Notarially recorded. There are persons here ready to prove that this was the identical Compass sent home to Mr. Babington for verification: and the Friend to Burckhardt, if he chooses to see it for himself at the Notary's Office, if he prefers that to our own House, may there ascertain whether this is the "tell-tale" of which he speaks, and then let the world know what sort of a "tell-tale," this little Traveller has proved.

The disingenuousness of the Friend of Burckhardt is clearly manifest from this circumstance; that he quotes a *short* description of the Compass sent home, from page 625 of the JOURNAL, being part of the Letter to Mr. Babington that went home with it; whereas at page 627 is a *longer* and more conspicuous description of the same Compass, printed in Italics, as being the Notarial Designation that accompanied it, which he must have seen, because it immediately follows the Letter respecting Mr. Burckhardt, which first induced him to enter the field, and which he had read so attentively. The difference between the paragraphs is so striking as to be worth referring to by those who have the JOURNAL of August 15 at hand. The first merely speaks generally of "the Compass which we had together from Bombay to Suez," &c. the last calls it a "small pocket Compass, with traversing card in a red morocco case," &c. Now the Friend to Burckhardt describes the Compass left at Alexandria as a "tell-tale" suited for a binnacle, which no pocket compass could ever be; and moreover, he knows well that the Compass he brought to India, and which he pretends to insinuate was the one we sent home, had no morocco case whatever, nor in any respect corresponded with the description of that given at page 627 of the JOURNAL for August 15, 1822. What then are the arguments or the testimony of such a Writer worth, who overlooks so plain a matter, and puts forth with all the confidence of conviction, an insinuation of the most abominable kind, while he had in his own hands the means of seeing that it could not be true.

Since the days of De Gama, surely no poor Compass has ever been so roughly handled as this; and if "Boxing the Compass" be one of a Seaman's duties, any man may now have a full opportunity of learning how to do it. The well remembered scrutiny of the Duke of Clarence in the House of Lords, touching the Binnacle on board the Polacca, was nothing to this; and we only hope it will find a place in History like that nautical and scientific exposure. We are not quite so unhappy as the Friend of Burckhardt imagines, and can laugh at the "new dimensions" of absurdity into which his frivolous objections run, with as much zest as we first proffered him our candid and well-meant explanations when we spoke to him in more sober mood.

The Third Letter in the BULL's choice collection of yesterday relates to the vote of a Diamond Cross to Lord Hastings, on Monday last, in which we are accused, by some anonymous scribbler, of "grossly, wilfully, and maliciously misrepresenting the Proceedings of the Meeting, because we said that the motion for the Diamond Cross fell to the ground for want of being

seconded."—We appeal to the Mover himself, whether after his feeling Speech was made, and the pause that ensued, any one was found to second it? If there were, let him say so, and our Reporter will avow himself in error: The discussion of whether it was an amendment or a new motion was *subsequent* to the enquiry for a seconder, tho' after that it again fell to the ground for want of being seconded. Our Reporter is as incapable as ourselves of "gross, wilful, and malicious misrepresentation." We repeat, therefore, that in our belief the motion did fall to the ground because it was not seconded; and we shall still adhere to that, until either the mover or seconder tell us by whom the motion was seconded, for in none of the Reports is any mention made of his name.

The Fourth Letter is an insinuation that we have represented two of the Proprietors of the BULL as standing by us in our dispute with the Friends of Bankes and Burckhardt. We simply say that we never asserted any such thing. We stated what is strictly true, that two of the Proprietors of the BULL disapproved so highly of the insertion of the First Letter of the FRIEND OF BANKES, as to express to us their regret that any Paper in which they had a concern should have printed it, and their entire disapprobation of its being published at all. If we say what is not correct, let these two Gentlemen deny it, and we will produce their Letters as proof.

The Fifth Letter, though still against the Journalist, has nothing in it to reply to.

The Sixth Letter contains a flat denial, signed by two real and respectable names, "T. and J. Swinhoe," of a positively false assertion made in the BULL of the preceding day, regarding their visits to the Office of the JOURNAL, and will certainly, not help to prop its falling credit.

The Seventh Letter is the only one in the Paper not relating to the JOURNAL, and is therefore a rarity.

The Eighth Letter—*mirabile dictu*—is a republication of the Letter from Mr. Bankes, from Thebes, beautifully spread over a whole folio page, with appropriate blank spaces where there is so much room to spare, and is as worthy of notice as a Last year's Almanack. Our readers could hardly expect us to reprint this too, without reprinting the whole JOURNAL ever since. It has been refuted before, and we must once more desire those who are not convinced, to go back to the JOURNAL of August 1815, and read the whole again. The pretended "illustrations" now appended to it are full of falsehoods and blunders from beginning to end, but we need only notice one, to shew how easily they could all be overturned. It is this—The Writer says,

"I have proved with the force of almost mathematical demonstration, that if Mr. Buckingham really made a third visit to Jerash, he did not acquaint Mr. Bankes with the circumstance. He has indeed asserted, that Mr. Bankes must have read the original notes of the third visit to Jerash, having been in possession of the Note Book in which they were entered; and he has convinced Mr. Palmer of the truth of this statement. But he has imposed upon Mr. Palmer; for I have shewn from his own Defence and Travels, that he did not meet Mr. Bankes between the 14th of March and the 12th of April; and that Mr. Bankes's reference to the Castle of Adjeloon is no proof that he must have seen the notes of the third visit to Jerash. I now add, that Mr. Buckingham must have known that he enjoined Mr. Palmer into a false conclusion."

In reply to this, we have simply to say that the "mathematical demonstration" of the Writer exists in his own brain only. We will shew him, or any other man that desires it, the Book containing the Notes on Adjeloon. We will shew him that these begin on the next page after that, where the Notes on the Third Visit of Jerash end, the visit having been made on the 7th of March 1816. We will shew him another Book of Notes containing an account of Mr. Buckingham's meeting with Mr. Bankes at Damascus on the 23rd of March 1816, and a detail of the very fact of Mr. Buckingham's reading his Notes to Mr. Bankes, in the Convent, with the remarks and determination of the latter thereon. We will further shew him the original Letter of Mr. Bankes dated from Damascus, April 12, 1816, in which he refers back to this interview, and gives his opinion of the Notes on Adjeloon and Jerash

then read to him and seen by him.—And if he needs more, we will prove further to him, that Mr. Palmer's opinion and conviction of our entire accuracy on this particular is unchanged—and that he has seen *all* the Notes and Letters to which we refer.

The disingenuousness or stupidity of this Friend of Banks is apparent from this—that if he had looked into the Travels in Palestine, he would have found they closed at Nazareth on the 18th of February 1816, and that they therefore *could not include* any account of an interview with Mr. Banks between the 14th of March and the 12th of April in the same year; yet because a Book closing in February contains no account of what happened in the March following, he pretends to say that he has proved it never could have happened at all!!!

If such a man's absurdities and contradictions, upon a subject which he does not understand himself, though he attempts to mislead others who, perhaps, from not attending to the matter understand it still less, are to pass current, and the Indian community are to be made to believe every calumny that he chooses to utter, because we do not think it worth refutation; then we can only say, that the Indian community are neither so "wise" nor so "enlightened" as they are reputed to be; and since the BULL has now become the agent in "conjuring grievances and wrongs into existence, of which the peaceable and enlightened inhabitants of India had before no conception," we may now say to what the BULL then said of such "conjurers," to himself and the Bee-Hive that surrounds him; namely, that "their arts, indeed, have been largely detected and exposed, but it is not in the nature of faction to feel abashed by disgrace. Detection only serves to increase its animosity, and exposure produces an enlargement of its exertions for the purpose of obscuring the light of Truth, by the delusions of extravagant sophistry."

"Quid Verum atque Decens curo et rogo."

We are quite sure that by this time the Public must have had a full view of this kind of Truth and Decency in all their nakedness, and if such be the Truth and Decency that they seek and desire, the BULL will no doubt continue to supply them.—For ourselves, we have proved, and disproved, enough to satisfy all reasonable and candid men, and with these only do we desire to have any thing to do. We close, therefore, here, entirely, a discussion that with all the scrutiny, anger, and virulence that has been exerted in it against us from its commencement to its present stage, has left no stain or blemish; and such as few men in India, or in the world, could stand with less fear of the consequences than ourselves.

Bankrupt Laws in India.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

My attention has lately been drawn to a Pamphlet entitled, "*An Appeal to the Legislature, on the Policy and Humanity of extending the Bankrupt Laws to British India,*" which I strongly recommend to the attentive perusal of those in British India, who feel for the sufferings of their unfortunate fellow creatures. This Appeal, I believe, was penned by a Gentleman who had known misfortunes in this country, and although, from that circumstance, he may have been led to paint with too high a colouring the attempts of the opulent Natives to draw into wild speculations the young and inexperienced, yet that is more than counterbalanced by the many useful and important facts it elucidates; and proves, I think beyond a doubt, that great good would arise from the introduction of the Bankrupt Laws into this country, both as to screening the poor Debtor from arbitrary and oppressive power, as well as holding forth greater security to the Creditor, by the just division of the Debtor's property. It is a well known fact, that a Debtor under the present regulations has the power to make over to any individual the whole of his property, to the exclusion of all his other Creditors; and if he is urged to do this, either from a desire to save a friend from loss, or importunity, or threats, the evil is the same; the power exists, and

where it *does* exist, it may be, and is resorted to, for the benefit of one man, to the detriment of all his other Creditors!

The author of the "Appeal" in question, conceives there is more clemency shewn by an European Creditor than a Native; in general it may be so, and I hope it is so, but as the power *does* exist, for any man to confine his unfortunate Debtor in "*gaol for life, or release him according to his own whim, caprice, or pleasure,*" the evil exists, and if in the place of "*whim and caprice*" *enmity and revenge* be substituted, how much less chance has the unfortunate victim of ever being released!

I cannot admit that the Native Creditors are more vindictive, although perhaps more numerous than European Creditors; neither can I admit that there exists "*a number of harpies lying in wait for young men on their first arrival in India.*" If there were such men, it would be soon known, and they would be avoided; but as self-interest generally guides a Native, he would find it a most ruinous trade to advance his money in speculations merely for the sake of putting a person in gaol; and I ground my opinion upon two strong facts: first, that a Native engaged in business with a Gentleman is almost always the last to desert him, he will advance money even in hopes of supporting his master's credit, and retrieving his affairs; and secondly, it often happens, he has so involved himself that he shares his ruin, and is either obliged to accompany his master to gaol, or he seeks protection by flight.

This brings me to notice an argument that I have heard advanced, that no Native would tender his services or assist with money those whom he would have no power over, and that they look to the power the law gives them over their Debtor's person, as their greatest security; this is an erroneous opinion I believe; but granting that it is so, they at the same time know, that their money is in jeopardy by the power the Debtor has to make over this property to another; but if the Bankrupt Laws were introduced here, it would not be difficult for a Native to comprehend the advantages of them, the security that it holds out to him by a fair division of property, and that a fraudulent bankruptcy would be punished with rigor equal to the power he has now over his Debtor's person. It cannot be supposed that any man will advance large sums of money to another, unless his opinion of his honor and honesty is unbounded, and therefore, where this confidence does exist, let there be laws or no laws, pecuniary assistance will be tendered; but if at any one period it is offered under a feeling of greater security than at another, it will be when the Bankrupt Laws are introduced and made known in this country, and I join most sincerely and cordially with the Author of the "Appeal," in offering up my prayers, that this blessing to British India may not be long delayed!

I did intend to offer some further remarks upon this Pamphlet, and address myself particularly to the great and good of British India, but I must defer that for another letter.

It is true—"the facts which are merely old produce but a cold impression compared with that of those which are presented to the eye;" and in common life, I am afraid, we are indifferent hearers of acts, which had we been eye witnesses, to would have excited our lively indignation. But let those who read this Pamphlet, and especially those to whom it may in the remotest degree appear to be addressed, remember, that—"They order the commission of a crime, who do not forbid it when it is in their power;" and is it not a crime, to allow one man the power to wreak, with impunity, all his vengeful passions on another? for I do contend, and shall be borne out by many, that such power does exist, and has been exercised in British India!

ANOTHER ENEMY TO OPPRESSION.

BANK OF BENGOAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	6 per cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	5 per cent
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5 per cent

Armenian Priest.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

On the 22d instant I took the liberty to send you a notification respecting the Right Reverend Archbishop Pogose's intention of conferring the order of a Priest on Mr. Arrakil at the Armenian Church on Sunday the 1st of December next, I beg leave to state, for the information of the Public, that owing to the necessary preparations for this solemn occasion not having been yet completed, it is resolved that the ceremony be deferred for the present; notice will be given in your Paper of the day which may be fixed upon for its solemnization.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

Chattawallah Gully, }
November 29, 1822. }

A WELL WISHER TO
THE CLERGY.**Acknowledgement and Explanation.***To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Observing in your Paper of this day's date, under the head of "System of Espionage," a direct contradiction to a statement made by me in a letter signed "TRUTH," which appeared in the JOHN BULL of yesterday, wherein I state that on your authority, as communicated to one of my friends, that the Plaintiff and his Attorney, accompanied by another Individual, called at your Office for the purpose of obtaining a revision of the notes, I have to request you will insert the following explanation, as the ground on which I made the statement.

Having met Mr. L. my friend, and speaking to him on the subject of the Trial, and my mentioning that I had the day before seen the Individual alluded to with the Reporter, in a room in your House by themselves, reading over Papers, naturally led to the conclusion that that Individual was likely to influence the Reporter in making out a case most favourable to his views. Mr. L. immediately called upon you to request that an impartial statement might be given, and he afterwards stated to me in the course of conversation, that you mentioned that there had been many Friends to both parties with you, and that that Individual, a Mr. B. and a Mr. S. had either been there or had forwarded communications regarding the Trial to you, but which you declined taking any notice of, as foreign to the rule you had laid down for yourself in such cases, your invariably trusting to the statement of Court-proceedings furnished you by an impartial Reporter. The mention by name of the Attorney and Plaintiff in this case has been occasioned by your having coupled their names with that of the Individual alluded to, in conversation with my friend on the subject of *private* statements relative to the Trial, but in a hurried conversation of a few minutes, in which different names were certainly mentioned, it is more likely that deficiency of memory, either on my part or that of my friend, may have occasioned me to have stated in the Letter signed TRUTH, that those Gentlemen had been that day in the JOURNAL Office. Their contradiction to this, I therefore fully receive as correct, and readily apologise for such an assertion, concluding, while on this subject, that you certainly did mention to my friend that papers or documents had been received from them relative to the Trial.

I further state, that I will not take notice of any Correspondence connected with any part of the proceedings of the Trial between me and Mr. Boileau, either anonymous or otherwise, which may be inserted in the Public Papers, by replying to the same. I request any Communication may be made to me direct.

I am Sir, your obedient and humble Servant,

Calcutta, 111, Durrumtollah, Nov. 29, 1822. JAS. J. EDWARDS.

NOTE OF THE EDITOR.

We are glad to find this matter so easily and so candidly set to rights. We did receive applications from nearly all the parties concerned in the Trial, expressing a hope that the Report would be full and correct, and our answer to all was the same: whether it was confusion or defect of memory that led to the error of Capt. E. or his Friend, we of course cannot say: but the acknowledgement of that error is sufficient.

A Pitious Plaint.

I.

Stay, passenger! whoe'er thou art,
Compassion in thy breast may glow;
And if thou canst not hope impart,
From pity some relief may flow.

II.

If wayward fortune thou hast proved,
List to my tale, and feel for me;
And if thou e'er hast fondly loved;
Let Love my vindication be.

III.

Forsaken by the Girl I loved,
The Girl I foolishly believed,
I wail my fate, while she unmoved,
Forgets the wretch whom she deceived.

IV.

Discarded by parental scorn,
Betrayed by her whom I adore,
A Lover, weary and forlorn,
Relief from strangers I implore.

V.

Nor long will this unhappy form,
Nor long this breaking heart offend:
I sink beneath Affliction's storm,
And soon my shame and grief will end.

VI.

For sharper than the Northern blast,
Are the repentant pangs I prove:
Hard is my fate, to mourn and fast;
But harder still, to die of Love!

Goruckpore, Nov. 14, 1822.

G. W.

Ships Advertised for Different Ports.

<i>Ships' Names.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Where Bound.</i>	<i>Probable time of Sailing.</i>
Providence,.....	Samuel Owen,...	Madras and London, }	All January.
Lady Raffles,	James Coxwell, ..	London,	Early in Jan.
Larkins,	H. R. Wilkinson, ..	London,	All Dec.
Hibernia,	— Mackintosh, ..	London,	All Dec.
Duke of Bedford, ..	F. A. Cunyngnam, ..	London,	15th Dec.
Clyde,.....	J. Driver,.....	London touch- ing at Madras and the Cape, }	3d Dec.
Lotus,.....	J. R. F. Doveton, ..	London,	15th Dec.
William Money,...	James Jackson, ..	London,	25th Dec.
Goleonda,.....	J. F. Edwards, ..	London,	26th Dec.
Catherine,	W. Knox,	London,	All December
Bengal Merchant, ..	Alexander Brown, ..	London,	20th Dec.
Phoenix,	J. Weatherhead, ..	London,	All Dec.
La Belle Alliance, ..	W. Rolfe,.....	London,	Early in Jan.
Calcutta,	— Stroyan,.....	Liverpool,	15th Dec.
Hope,	— Flint,	C. of G. Hope & London, .. }	7th Dec.
Minstrel,	— Barnes,	Cape of Good Hope, St. He- lena & London, }	1st Dec.
Ospray,	A. McGill,	Greenock,	5th Dec.
Nancy,.....	Guezenc,	Bordeaux,	1st Dec.
Franklin,.....	B. Chirop,	Isle of France & Bordeaux, }	End of Dec.
Columbia,	J. Chapman, ...	For Bombay & thence to Eng- land,	1st Dec.
Jane,	C. Maitland,	Isle of France, ..	1st Dec.
Thalia,	A. Haig,	Cape of G. Hope, }	1st Dec.
Heracles,.....	Early in Dec.
Hashmy,.....	— Denham,	1st Dec.
Ann,.....	— Gibson,	For the Eastward	1st Dec.
Maitland,.....	W. Kinsay,.....	Ditto.
Governor Phillips,	New S. Wales,	15th Dec.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Madras News.

Madras, November 11, 1822.—The detail of News, which usually occupies this place in our Paper, must give way to-day to matter of much higher import, viz. an account of the Meeting at the Exchange in behalf of the Distressed Population of Ireland. We never felt prouder of the illustrious Country that gave us birth than at this moment, when it is our pleasing duty to point attention to the munificent subscriptions, which have been raised in every part of Britain's dominions, for the relief of a portion of her inhabitants, who are suffering from a temporary visitation of Providence all the aggravated horrors of famine and pestilence. In England alone the enormous sum of one hundred thousand Pounds and upwards was subscribed in the short space of a few weeks, and the stream of Charity still continued to flow undiminished. In her Eastern Capital a sum of little less than a lac of Rupees has been raised; and the report which we are about to publish of the patriotic proceedings at our own happy Settlement, will demonstrate that the noble feelings of benevolence and charity exist as strongly in this limited Community, as in the more opulent and extended Societies which have set us this bright and animating example. Since the commencement of our Editorial labours we have never on any occasion experienced more pure and unmixed pleasure than we do now in offering to the British inhabitants of Madras our congratulations upon the result of the Meeting of Saturday last; for certainly the splendid subscriptions which appear in our columns as the benevolent exertions of one day, entitle them to the highest honor and esteem. We must also be permitted to express our peculiar gratification that the business of the day proved most clearly, that the unremitting endeavours of the Press to bring before the Indian public the most authentic and conclusive evidence of the existence and extent of the unprecedented distress prevailing in Ireland, have been so complete and satisfactory as to leave no doubt in any man's mind that the time was arrived when it became a necessary duty to extend the benevolent hand of public and private charity to preserve the Emerald Isle from irretrievable misery and destruction. If then the Press has had any share in producing this conviction and the subscriptions consequent thereon, it has covered a multitude of sins, and is we venture to hope entitled to the approbation of society. The Indian communities could not witness the distress that prevails in the fairest part of Britain's dominions, but they have shewn, as was beautifully referred to by the Chairman of Saturday's proud Meeting, that even at this distance of time and Country they are unable to steel their hearts against the misery which has been described in the Public Prints of the last six months. We will not dilate further on this gratifying occasion, as our readers we doubt not are impatient to peruse an account of the proceedings at the Exchange—proceed we then to perform this grateful task without further comment.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED POPULATION OF IRELAND.

A large number of the European Inhabitants of Madras having assembled at the Exchange in pursuance of the notices published in the several Newspapers, the Meeting was briefly opened by the High Sheriff of Madras, JAMES GRAHAM, Esq.

Major General RUMLEY proposed that Mr. BYRNE should be requested to take the Chair, which was seconded by Mr. OLIVER and unanimously voted; Mr. BYRNE immediately rose and addressed the Meeting in an eloquent and energetic speech, to which we regret it is out of our power to do justice, unforeseen circumstances beyond our controul having prevented us from taking notes. The Committee have since requested Mr. BYRNE to furnish them with his admirable address for publication, but that Gentleman not having anticipated the probability of his being called upon to fill the Chair, was unable to comply with the wishes of the Meeting, and we regret that we have only the means of touching on the principal topics so ably descanted upon by the Chairman.

Mr. BYRNE observed that the sufferings which the Inhabitants of a great part of Ireland were enduring from actual want

of food were unhappily certified to us from the most authentic sources of information. They were acknowledged by the Legislature in a grant of money for their partial relief, and they had led to other public measures for the same humane object, in which the KING had borne a part. Such sufferings could not be contemplated without an agonizing sympathy and an earnest desire to alleviate them. The city of London, foremost to answer every call of humanity, had taken the lead on the present occasion, and had been nobly followed from every corner of the United Kingdom. It was not made a national question in which Irishmen only were concerned, but a question of universal Charity which concerned all who possessed a heart to feel for the sufferings of their fellow creatures. The liberality of our Countrymen at home had been dispensed towards the starving people of Ireland, with the same feelings as if this calamitous visitation of Providence had fallen upon Yorkshire or upon the Highlands or the Lowlands of Scotland. In calling on this community to follow the example of England, it was proper to advert to the circumstance that a harvest will have intervened before our bounty reach the objects for whom it was destined. But whether it should have pleased God to send a year of plenty or to prolong the season of want and misery, it is well known from fatal experience that a single harvest never repaired the effects of a famine. A year of plenty indeed was not to be hoped for, since the voracious cravings of hunger had driven its victims in those districts where the famine prevailed to seek a temporary subsistence in the seed from which the next harvest should have sprung. Besides pestilence and a sad train of misery never failed to follow close on the heels of a famine. To preserve existence, the wretched survivors must have parted with all their little possessions. An ample field for Charity must remain open to the liberal and humane. We were now called upon to shew that we were of that character. Charity was the ruling dictate of the Christian religion and the best principle of the human mind. We must be infidels as to faith and heartless as to feeling, if we were untouched with sympathy for the present miseries of Irishmen, and were not eager to come forward for their relief. In the midst of a general defalcation in the resources of the Country, notwithstanding the distress which extended equally to the agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing interests, out of incomes thus reduced, the people of England did not allow their Charity to abate but proffered a munificent aid to their suffering Countrymen. Our incomes had undergone no such diminution, our resources were unimpaired, we possessed the means to afford substantial help if we had but the soul to employ them. Mr. Byrne concluded with an animated appeal to the generous feelings of the Meeting.

The Chairman then moved.

1st. That a Subscription be raised in aid of the distressed Population of Ireland.

Resolved unanimously.

2d. That the following Gentlemen be nominated a Committee, and that the Committee collectively and individually exert their best efforts to obtain Subscriptions. Names of the Committee,

Mr. Wood,	Mr. Byrne,
Colonel Conway,	Mr. Hill,
Colonel Marshall,	Mr. Turnbull,
Venerable Arch. Vaughan,	Lieut. Col. Prendergast,
Mr. Dare,	Mr. Moore,
Mr. Arbuthnot,	Captain Dwyer,
Mr. Macdonnell,	Mr. Annesley,
Major Macdounell,	Captain Maclean,
Mr. Brodie,	Captain Ormsby,
Captain Pattullo,	Major Gen. Rumley,

Resolved unanimously,

3d. That the Fund collected be remitted to the Hibernian Society in aid of the distressed Population of Ireland, and that the management and future arrangements be confided to the Committee and such other Gentlemen as may be hereafter united with them.

Resolved unanimously,

Captain Dwyer proposed that Lieut. Colonel Marshall be requested to act as Secretary and Treasurer to the Committee. Agreed unanimously.

On the motion of Lieutenant-Colonel Prendergast.

It was resolved unanimously that the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, Henry Byrne, Esq. for the eloquent and forcible address, by which he illustrated the important objects of the present Proceedings, and the imminent necessity for their speedy accomplishment.

Mr. Moore then rose and with much animation and true Irish feeling addressed the Meeting as follows.

GENTLEMEN,

I am induced to rise to mention a circumstance which I feel ought not to be passed over untold, or unknown, because I am confident it must not only be gratifying to the liberal and generous, but solacing to the poor and suffering sons of Erin, to learn that the call for this Humane and Charitable Meeting did not originate or spring out of the suggestions of an Irishman, but from those of a distinguished Scot—and proud am I to tell you, that that Scot, is no less a person than our much esteemed and highly respected Commander in Chief Sir Alexander Campbell.—I would therefore beg leave to propose that the sincerest thanks of this Meeting be conveyed to Sir Alexander Campbell for his laudable and compassionate consideration for the destitute and famishing Poor of Ireland.

A resolution of thanks to his Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell was accordingly entered.

The following Sums were then immediately Subscribed:—

Sir E. Stanley,	500	Mr. Elliot (Walter)	50
Major General Rumley...	500	Mr. Shuter,	100
Lieut.-Col. Prendergast, ..	500	Mr. W. D. Brodie,	350
Major General Hayes, ..	500	Lieut.-Colonel Marshall, ..	350
Lieut. O'Connell,	100	Mr. H. Byrne,	1000
Captain Maclean,	100	Messrs. Parry and Dare, ..	1000
Herbert Compton,	500	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. ..	1000
J. G. Turnbull,	500	The Venerable E. Vaughan ..	500
Captain Moberly,	50	Mr. G. Gowan,	500
Officers and Men of the		Lieutenant Colonel Otto, ..	500
Skeleton of H. M.'s		Mr. Thomas Blake,	50
53rd Regt. equal to one		Mr. Robert Filson,	50
day's Pay,	400	Mr. Flower,	50
Lieutenant Bready,	50	Miss Flower,	55
Mr. Hill,	200	Major Cadell,	50
Mr. Oliver,	100	Mr. James Graham,	50
Mr. Huddleston,	100	Captain Dwyer,	300
Mr. A. D. McDonnell, ..	400	Mr. J. Annesley,	500
Rev. W. Roy,	200	Mr. Thos. Serjeant,	50
Mr. Hadow,	200	R. A. Maitland,	50
Major Wetherall,	100	Mr. Clay,	100
Captain Campbell, 49th		Mr. Teed,	100
Regt.,	50	Mr. Carrothers,	500
Captain Derville,	50	Messrs. Gordon and Co.	400
Lieut.-Col. Limond,	50	Mr. Heath,	350
Captain B. Bishop,	350	Mr. Higginson,	100
Captain Piele,	50	Mr. Paulin,	50
Mr. Thompson,	50	Lieut.-Colonel Farran, ..	200
Capt. H. Nicholson, Bengal		Mrs. Patullo,	100
Establishment, ..	50	Miss Margaret Brodie, ..	100
Colonel Hewett,	200	Miss Jane Brodie,	100
Town Major McDonald, ..	200	Mrs. Moore,	100
Captain Ormsby,	200		
Lieut.-Colonel Conway, ..	350		
Captain Patullo,	200		
		Total	15,555

After this munificent display of benevolence it would be an insult to our readers to enlarge upon the general subject of Irish distress, or upon the duty of endeavouring to relieve it; yet we may be permitted perhaps to meet the objections of some who have determined to withhold their mite, by stating that we are now in possession of accounts from Ireland up to nearly the end

of June, which prove that no mitigation, but rather an increase of the universal distress had taken place; and we will venture to assert that no alleviation, or at most a very immaterial one, can be effected for the next two years. In those places where famine was most pressing the horrors of this dreadful calamity had been aggravated by the spread of the typhus fever, which had broken out with a malignancy exceeding all former example. To such a dreadful extent has misery prevailed in many parts, that the fair daughters of Ireland have become Amazons and her Sons all but Cannibals. Thus we read of a party of fifty women almost in a state of nudity attacking a Vessel laden with Potatoes at anchor on the Coast, overpowering the little crew, and distributing the vegetable in their raw undressed state to their famished families—of the truth of their occurrence there is no doubt. Again—GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER of the 12th of June, recites the following dreadful circumstance, for the truth of which he vouches. "On Monday morning last a gentleman, who is a member of one of our sub-committees had fifty head of cattle blooded. A crowd of person assembled at the time began fighting for the blood to use it instead of foods. Shocked at the scene, the gentleman instantly threw open his meal store to satisfy the cravings of the people, and prevent them from restoring to a measure exceeded only by cannibalism. This occurrence took place within the range of our town committee's labours. How or when the present state of things will terminate, we cannot foretell."

The Irish Papers indeed abound with descriptions of scenes of this description, but we will not harrow up the feelings of our readers by their recital. The sojourners at our out stations and Zillabs will require, we are persuaded, no stimulus to induce them to follow the noble example which has been set at the Presidency. Let them be assured that the accounts from the distressed Counties are still deplorable and are in fact heightened by every arrival, and let no man withhold his mite according to his means. When they read of poor wretches selling their last raiments, and stripping their emaciated bodies for food; "of others, plucking the wild sult leaf, and the bitter sea weed, to assuage the torments of hunger; nay, so ravenous, and so intent in their sad labour, that the tide had surrounded them unobserved, and they have found in the ocean-wave an end of all their miseries; when they read of these things and reflect how many thousands of their fellow-creatures are reduced to this pitiable state, can they want a motive, each in his sphere, and according to his means and ability, to do all that may be done." We will conclude these hurried remarks by expressing a hope that every person will hasten to swell the aggregate of the Subscription that his example may be quickly followed by others.

It is said to be the intention of the Mount Corps Dramatique to come forward on this interesting occasion, and to give a benefit performance in behalf of the Irish. We take the liberty of entreating them to put their patriotic intentions into execution as early as possible, that the enthusiastic feelings which are now excited may have no time to evaporate.

To all we would say by way of conclusion, what thou doest do quickly; and we beg also to mention that Ships are to be despatched from Bombay, on the 25th of this and 1st of next month, and to suggest that no opportunity should be lost of effecting an immediate remittance.

Madras Lottery.—The Drawing of the Third Class of the Madras Lottery commenced yesterday. The following large Prizes came up:—

No. 2937, a Prize of 30,000 Rupees.—No. 2552, a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.—No. 3139, a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.—Nos. 2503 4356, Prizes of 500 Rupees each.—Nos. 84, 792, 4691, 3051, 1301, 2137, Prizes of 300 Rupees each.

Arrivals of Ships.—The letters received by way of Colombo, inform us of the arrival in the Channel of the following Ships:—

Ships which sailed from Madras in January 1822:—MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, arrived 23d May.—WOODFORD, 29th May.—ANDROMEDA, 4th June.—COMMODORE HAYES, 17th June.—CAMBRIDGE, 21st June.—TYNE, 23rd June.—*Madras Courier.*

Distress in Ireland.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
<i>Subscriptions at Arrah.</i>			
W. Lambert,	100	Ensign John Gibbs, 5th	
H. Millett,	100	Native Infantry,	32
F. Millett,	100	Capt. Patt, 4th N. I. ..	100
J. Dunsmuir,	100	H. Moscrop,	50
J. P. Marcus,	100	Captain Andrie,	50
F. Thompson,	50	Lieut. Col. Rose, 14th	
S. D.	50	Native Infantry,	100
A Zemiadar,	58 8	Asst. Surg. Darby, do...	32
<i>Natives in Mr. A. Brown's</i>			
<i>Peeprah Establishment.</i>			
Sew Saw Sing Moonshee, ..	5	H. Debride,	25
Ram Narain,	5	Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Gunners, Horse Brigade of Artillery,	1693
Kistna Ram,	1	E. Emanbukhs, Sab. Logear detached Horse	
Mewa Lal and Hurra Lal, ..	2	Brigade of Artillery, ..	20
Rumodeen Sing,	2	Lt. G. H. Hutchins, 15th	
Goran Lal,	1	N. I.	32
Burjapaul Sing,	1	Capt. N. Bucke,	100
Berjoolall Sing,	1	<i>Subscriptions in the Suburbs of Calcutta.</i>	
Bholah Dutt,	1	2 G. R. Barwell, Esq.,	100
Sectaram,	3	F. P. Strong,	100
Punnyah,	2	G. P. Thompson,	50
Bustee,	1	A. Wood,	50
Subdeal,	1	J. Beardsmore,	50
Sew Roy and Berro Roy, ..	1	John Robinson,	10
Badab Chowdrie,	1	Mrs. Robinson,	10
Rohib Chowdrie,	1	Jas. S. Speer,	16
Nanjone Chowdrie,	1	P. M. P.	16
Hurree ditto,	1	M. C. R.	20
Lowton ditto,	1	T. Graham,	10
Mohun ditto,	1	Mrs. E. Bean,	4
Narkoo Roy,	1	Mrs. M. Linton,	4
Dabee Takoor,	1	Henry Bowser,	10
Saukin Row,	1	J. B. Tully,	20
Noekie Sing, Nerrin Roy, ..		C. Bansee,	10
Bhiroo Roy, Emambica, and Biejam Sing, ..		S. Hornby,	10
Zilledars,	5	Thomas Fane,	16
Ram Pertaub Takoor, (ryat)	1	Austus Joseph,	10
Rengme Subdeal and Bolinauth,	1	George Reeves,	10
Lal Kant,	1	Ramanand Mitre,	26
Khoodar Roy,	1	Moonshee Hidur-Bux, ..	50
Pleekin Sing and Choonalall,	1	Bowarhund Mitre,	5
Syces and Grass Cutters, ..	4	Mrs. Fox,	5
	50	Mahula Khan,	5
<i>Lucknow Subscriptions.</i>			
Major Raper,	400	Konroy, Dr.,	4
Captain R. Home,	100	William Sperrin,	5
J. S. Gibson,	100	Juggernaut Sing,	25
James G. Gibson,	100	Goluck Mohun Banerjee, ..	3
Col. James Sine,	200	Ram Ram Tacomdhur, ..	4
Ensign McClean, 2d Native Infantry,	32	Saduck Goldar,	4
Mrs. Mathew,	20	J. H. J.,	10
Mr. Mathew, 3d N. I., ..	40	Nursing Soonder Seal, ..	20
Dr. George Gordon, do.	20	Ram Dhow Banerjee, ..	8
Lt.-Col. W. Agnew, do.	200	Indernain Mukerjee, ..	6
Lieutenant Wood,	20	Nazir Golam Hussein, ..	10
Lieut. R. M. Pollock, ..	32	Daby Persaud Sing,	8
Captain H. O'Donnell, ..	50	Bam Chunder Chuckerbuttee	5
Asst. Surg. J. Manley, ..	50	Prawn Chund Mukerjee, ..	10
Lieutenant R. B. Brettridge, 7th N. I.	50	Ram Joy Banarjee,	5
		Doorgapersaud N. Dr., ..	1
		Jagosein Sing,	8
		Seeh Sunker Jumadar, ..	1
		Comoy, N. Dr.,	1
		Cosheenaath Gosaul, ..	16
		Robe Lochin Bullerjee, ..	5

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
Dave Komer Bose,	26	Nicholas Pogos,	5
May Chunder Sircar, ..	1	J. Brewers,	5
<i>Allipore Jail Establishment.</i>			
Jailor,	20	Bullye Shaw,	4
D. Sadars,	12	A Friend to the Irish, ..	4
Barkundosses,	26	John Green,	16
Classics,	20	Carapiet Jacob,	16
Native Doctors,	4	George Heghorn,	10
Anund Chunder Sircar, ..	1	Ram Rutton Ghose,	10
Governor General's		Mudden Mohau Sein, ..	10
Moonshee,	5	R. Downe,	
Newab of Bareilly,	5	C. Howard,	16
J. Perroux,	20	M. Stewart,	16
C. Townshend,	16	E. A. Shaw,	4
F. L. Barber,	16	Serjt. Arch. Dyson,	8
Chas. Defriquet,	20	Henry White,	16
J. B. foot,	5	Bacharam Chatterjee, ..	2
John Jahans,	20	Mudden Bhowe,	4
Captain Hornby,	20	Thomas Dickson,	1
James Stewart, St. Rs.	160	Mrs. E. H. Boyde,	6
Lieut. MacLay, 14th Na-		Petamber Ghose,	2
tive Infantry,	16	Ram Lochan, and Joy	
Lieut. Campbell, do. ..	20	Narain,	4
An Irish Family,	1000	<i>Lucknow Subscriptions continued.</i>	
C. C. Blackburne,	20	Mrs. Lech, St. Rs.	40
Mrs. M. Blackburne, ..	20	J. M. Sinclair,	32
Miss Blackburne,	10	Capt. Lawrence,	32
T. Shouldham,	10	Serjt. Major Malone, ..	369.2
C. Barnes,	4	St. Rs. 25	
T. Williams,	5	Qr. Mr. Serjt. Ban-	
M. Gomes,	1	croft,	10
Ram Soonder Day,	4	Captain Fortune,	100
Harwood,	16	Mr. Trickett,	50
G. L. Abbott,	50	Mr. Hare, Pensioner by	
B. L. Jenkins,	32	the King of Oude,	12
A. G. Balfour,	10	Mr. Denham,	32
C. Perroux,	10	Mr. George Hagham, ...	32
S. Perronx,	10	Mr. Bird,	16
Andrew Moss,	4	<hr/>	
Charles Hutchins,	16	Sonat 382-9 2, Sa. Rs. 366 1-5	
J. M. Gibbon,	10	<hr/>	
C. Gregory,	10	7126 13-5	
Rambunoy Mundel,	4	<hr/>	
Previously published		1,40,016-15 3	

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, NOVEMBER 29, 1822.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 23 0	22 8
Unremittable ditto,	15 4	14 12
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821,	30 0	29 0
Ditto, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822,	30 0	29 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April,	29 0	28 0
Bank Shares,	6500 0	5200 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	206 0	205 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 5 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount,		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 3-8 per cent.		

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,	Premium	21 8 a 22 0
Non-Remittable,	ditto	14 0 a 14 8

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 11 a 2 On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupees, ...	1 11 a 2 1/2	
Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ...	92 *	
Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sicca Rupees, per 100 Madras Rs. *		
Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2-6—Exchange 28 a 30 pr. ct. prem.		
Bank Shares—Premium 50 a 52 per cent.		

Bombay News.

Bombay, Nov. 9.—Last Tuesday, the 5th of November, being the anniversary of the battle of Kirkee, the whole of the troops were drawn out at Poona and fired a *feu de joie*, in the presence of the Honourable the Governor. In the evening a ball and supper were given in honor of the occasion by Mr. Chaplin, the Commissioner in the Deekhan. The healths of the heroes who distinguished themselves on that memorable day were drank with enthusiasm by the numerous company assembled, but more particularly that of Mr. Elphinstone, who by his energy and example contributed so much to the successful issue of the contest. The party after supper returned to the ball-room, and did not separate till a late hour.

We understand that the Honorable the Governor, attended by the Commissioner, quits Poona on a tour to the southward on the 11th instant.

Letters have been received from the late Governor of Goa, the CONDE DE RIO PARDO, dated Mosambique, 13th September, stating that, after encountering dreadful weather for 15 days off the Cape of Good Hope in the ship LUCONIA, they had been obliged to put back to Mozambique to repair damages and wait for the fair season. His Excellency continued to enjoy good health.

The BOMBAY MERCHANT, Captain Kemp, for London, will sail to-morrow: her packet will be closed this evening at the Post Office at 5 o'clock.

The LORD CASTLEREAGH, Captain Durant, will sail for the same port on the 16th instant, and the CUMBRIAN, Capt. Clarkson, on the 1st December.

We are happy to find that our elegant little Theatre will be again open on Saturday the 16th instant. The strength and powers of our present corps of amateur performers is so well known, and their fame so well established, that it is needless for us to attempt to draw the public attention further by any statements in anticipation of the gratification which must attend the witnessing again their successful exertions.

Letters from home state that the SARAH, Captain John Thacker, arrived in safety on the 1st June, and all were well and comfortable on board.—*Bombay Courier.*

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Nov. 28	John Taylor	British	G. Atkinson	Liverpool	July 4
29	Prince of Orange	British	J. Mouncrief	Van D. Land	Sept. 12

Shipping Departures.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Nov. 28	Gloucester	British	W. W. Wyatt	Penang

BOMBAY.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Nov. 6	Seton	Arab	Meer Ally	Surat
7	Pigou	British	T. Skene	Mocha

Stations of Vessels in the River.**CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28, 1822.**

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL.—JOHANNE MARIA, (D.)—GEORGE THE FOURTH, GOLCONDA, and MARY ANN, outward-bound, remains,—PROVIDENCE, inward-bound, remain,—JOHN TAYLOR, passed up.

Kedgerie.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW,—NERBUDDA, inward-bound, rem in.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSETSHIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHELSEA.

The BOURBON (F.) and INDIANA, arrived off Calcutta on Thursday.

Camp Libraries.

SIR, To the Editor of the Madras Government Gazette.

It has often struck me with wonder, not unconnected with a feeling of regret, at the paucity of Libraries in our Cantonments and Camp Stations.

I am fully aware that the existence of Books cannot be adduced as a proof of the superior wisdom or morality of the community, in which they are found,—we cannot bring forward in antient history any one instance, that nations or cities to which belonged the most renowned Libraries, were either wiser or more strictly moral, than neighbouring states, that were not possessed of similar advantages—the voluptuousness of Alexandria was proverbial, which decidedly shews that their wisdom bore no proportion to their 700,000 volumes.

However I am very far from insinuating that Books are not useful to mankind, or that Libraries are establishments of which human happiness should not dread the destruction.—But in certain cases, their advantages may be all in speculation, and they may conduce to purposes widely different from those to which they are nominally devoted.

One of the greatest benefits which men have derived from Libraries and collections of all kinds, is the preservation of many precious documents, thro' ages inimical to intellectual progress.—But with respect to promoting this great end by the foundation of Libraries in this Country, would in my opinion be both folly and presumption, for as long as Britain continues (as it is now) to be so eminently the seat of the sciences and of learning, there is certainly no need of our feeble attempts to hand down human attainments. Besides, the invention of printing having rendered even the partial destruction of knowledge highly improbable.

The human mind is so constituted that if it is not frequently called into rigorous exertion, it gradually loses sight of those grand objects which might be conducive to its future and eternal welfare, and despises every thing which has not a tendency to produce its present happiness. It is on this account that men, who have seldom an opportunity of exercising their natural powers, commonly allow pleasure to hold unbounded sway over their minds, and give full scope to their unrestrained passions.

But would a wider dissemination of Books, have a great tendency to recal not a few (who now riot in worse than idleness) to a contemplation of their situation;—the sound of the dice box would I think be seldomer heard, and we should not often see.

“Domus aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum.”

Hoping that this subject will be taken into the serious consideration of some abler hand,—I remain, Your's faithfully,

Jaunah, Oct. 19, 1822.

BIBLIOPHILIST.

Passengers.

Passengers per PIGOU, from Bombay for Mocha.—John Bax, Esq. —Melville, Esq. Lieutenant Colonel Hull.

Births.

On the 29th instant, the Lady of H. P. RUSSELL, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Chicacole, on the 17th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant S. W. CLEVELAND, Quarter Master and Paymaster, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 5th instant, the Lady of Captain MALCOLM McNEILL, of His Majesty's 17th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

At Bombay, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant THOMAS LEIGHTON, Brigade Major H. C. F., of a Daughter.

Deaths.

At Rajcote, on the 23d ultimo, Lieutenant HENRY CONYNGHAM, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry. The premature death of this promising young Officer has thrown a general gloom over the society of the station, and his loss will be long and severely felt by his brother Officers in the regiment, by whom he was sincerely beloved and respected.

At Bombay, on the 31st ultimo, DANIEL, only child of the Reverend J. NICHOLS, of Thannah, aged 3 years and 9 months.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	205	0	a	205	12	per 100
Dubloons,		30	8	a	31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,		17	8	a	17	12	each
Dutch Ducats,		4	4	a	4	12	each
Louis D'Ors,		8	4	a	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,		190	4	a	190	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,		3	6½	a	3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,		9	8	a	10	0	
Bank of England Notes,		9	8	a	10	0	

